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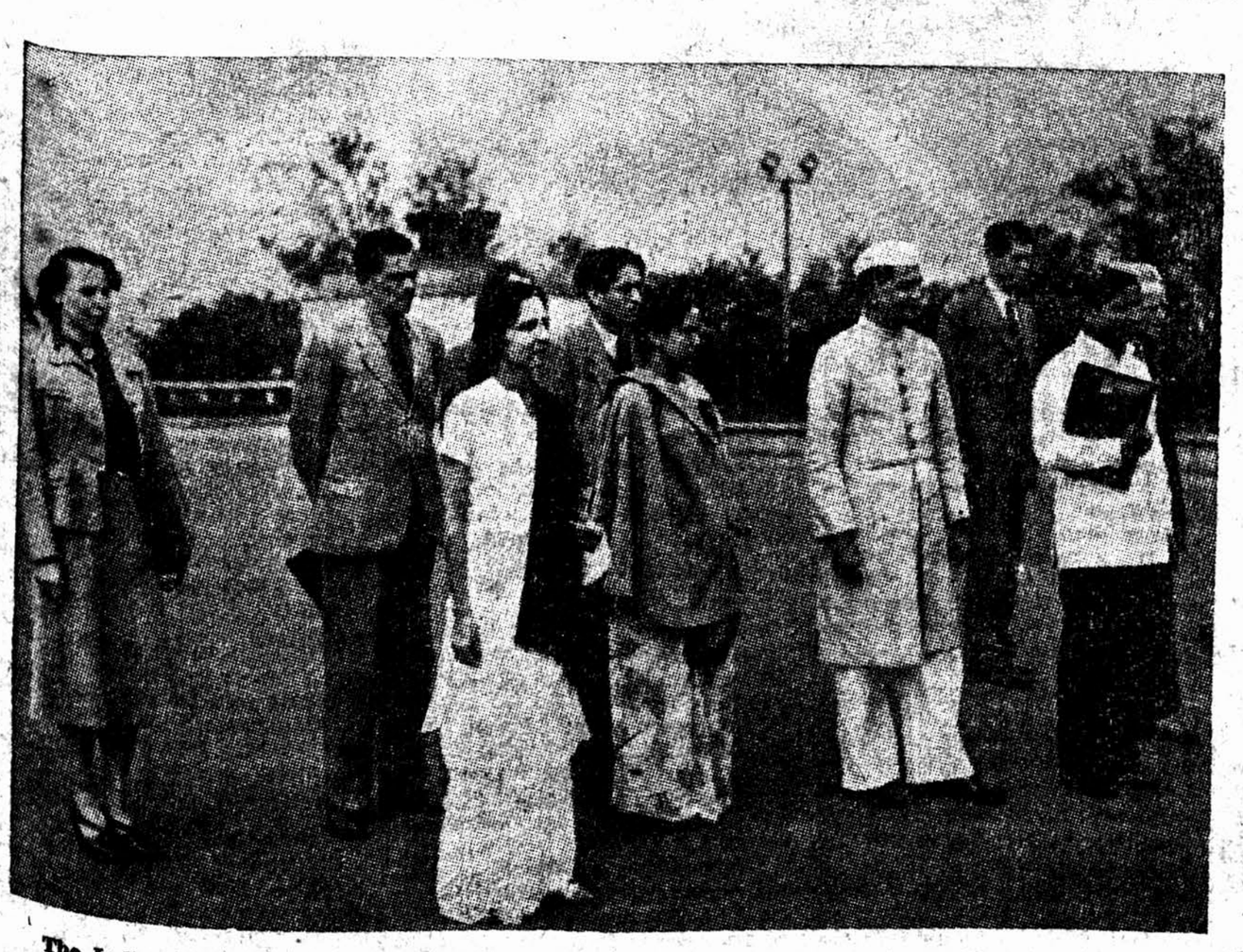
INDIAN MUSIC PIERCES IRON CURTAIN

Pandit Omkarnath rendering the Indian National Anthem at the world Peace Rally at Budapest. When Panditji stood up to sing the National Anthem, the whole gathering of two lakhs stood up and heard the anthem with rapt attention.

Pandit Omkarnath in one of his moods of ecstasy, while rendering the well known Meera song "Jogi mat ja". The audience in Budapest, which had the first taste of Indian music, could not but be impressed with the gymnastics and acrobatics of Panditji's style.



The Indian Delegation to Budapest Peace Rally had 19 members and was led by Shri S. S. Sokhey. In this group are seen Shrimati Aruna Asaf Ali, Pandit C. N. Malaviya, M.P., former Chief Minister of Bhopal, Shri Narayan, a well known Delhi journalist, and Shri Ramesh Chandra.

The imposing Peace Rally at Budapest where flags of many nations greeted the visitors.

—Photos exclusive to The Bombay Chronicle Weekly.

Red Star Over Baluchistan

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She Sings To Conquer

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BY A CORRESPONDENT

AS the summer of 1951 opened, Rosemary Clooney was one of many gifted young singers whose talents were little known outside of the "trade," i.e., band leaders, record companies and radio and TV producers.

But by the time the first summer replacement show had gone off the air, nearly everybody in the United States who owned a radio, television set, phonograph or nickel for a juke box was familiar with her name and with the fact that she was a blonde, blue-eyed and pretty as a cover girl. This fame, sudden and dramatic, came as a result of her unforgettable recording of an unusual song she did not want to sing—"Come On-A My House"—a song that had remained unpublished for more than a decade after Playwright William Saroyan and his cousin has composed it around an old Armenian folk tune.

●

It was in dialect, a la Armenian. Rosemary did not think she could adapt her mid western accent to this semi-Oriental number dashed off by Saroyan and cousin. But her boss, Mitch Miller, head of the Popular Records Department of Columbia Records, not only thought she should sing it, but that she do it with a harpsichord accompaniment. Reluctantly and protestingly she went to work. The result: record sales to date, 900,000 copies; a substantial amount of royalty money: more television and night club offers than she can accept, and a film contract with Paramount Pictures, signed when a studio talent scout caught her act at the Thunderbird Night Club in Las Vegas.

This phase of her career caps 19 years of singing in public. She made her debut at the age of three, when she and her younger sister Betty vocalized for an election crowd in Maysville, Ky., when her grandfather was running for Mayor.

The two Clooney sisters not only got Grandpa re-elected Mayor three times but they also won every amateur contest in the area. They also made personal appearances in their grandfather's jewellery store singing for the customers.

●

When Rosemary was 13, the Clooney family moved to Cincinnati, Ohio. Typical teenager, Rosemary acquired a vast fund of information about every dance band that made juke box records. By then she wanted to be a professional singer, but she didn't know just how she was going to accomplish it.

The answer to Rosemary's problem was supplied by Cincinnati's radio station, WLW. She heard of an audition for singers that the station was planning and she and sister Betty went through a series of rehearsals and hurried to the station. The Clooney sisters won the audition and were soon on the air seven nights a week on the "Moon River Show."

They were solid hits until school started. It was a late evening show and the family felt that homework came first. So they dropped this programme.

However, in their last year of school the Clooneys were featured on afternoon and early evening shows. Their programmes were the talk of Cicinnati, and when bandleader Tony Pastor visited the city he heard them and offered them a contract to sing with his band. They leapt at the opportunity to realize two ambitions simultaneously—to sing and to travel. Touring with the band, Rosemary appeared in practically every ballroom, theatre and hotel in the United States and Canada.

In May, 1949, Rosemary realized that she was ready to graduate

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WEEK-END FUN

"Do you have much variety at your boarding-house?"

"Well, we have three different names for the meals."

*

"So you want leave so that you can get married and go on a honeymoon? How long do you want?"

"Well, how long do you suggest, sir?"

"No good asking me. I haven't seen the girl."

*

After performing some hair-raising aerobatics, the pilot turned to his companion and said: "I bet half the people down there thought we were going to crash."

"Half the people up here thought so, too," came the reply.

*

A teacher received a letter from the mother of one of her pupils: "Dear Miss, Please don't give Johnny any more homework. That sum about how long it would take a man to walk fifty times round Trafalgar Square caused his father to lose a day's work. And after he'd walked it you marked the sum wrong."

*

In a crowded cinema a young woman brushed past a man about to take a seat. Before he recovered his balance the young woman and her husband had taken the only two seats available in that part of the cinema.

"Sorry," said the husband; "we just beat you."

"That's O.K.," said the man who had been pushed out. "I hope you and your mother enjoy the show."

*

"I could scarcely believe it when I heard you were in hospital. Why, only last night I saw you dancing with a pretty blonde."

"Yes, so did my wife."

*

An old Southern planter was discussing the hereafter with one of his servants. "Sam," he said, "if you die first I want you to come back and tell me what it's like over there. If I die first I'll come back and tell you what it's like."

"Dat suits me, massa," replied the old Negro, "but if you dies first, Ah wants you to promise dat you'll come back in de day-time."

*

A beggar Knocked unsuspectingly at the door of the village policeman. The door opened and, with head bent the beggar started telling the tale.

"I didn't eat yesterday," he whined, "and I haven't eaten today." He raised his eyes and noticed blue-uniformed legs. "And," he ended, "I don't care a hang if I don't eat to-morrow either!"

*

"I said 'play as you've never played before.'"

"Yes, but——"

"Not 'as *though* you've never played before!'"

*

"What made you put off your wedding by two days?"

"Well, I reckoned it out that my silver wedding would fall on a Saturday, and I always play golf on Saturdays."

*

Mrs. Smith was vigorously powdering her face before going out. "Why do you go to all that trouble?" asked her husband, impatiently.

"Modesty," was the reply. "I've no desire to shine in public."

*

The dramatic critic started to leave in the middle of the second act. "Don't go now," said the manager. "I promise there's a terrific kick in the next act."

"Fine", was the retort. "Give it to the author."

*

She was anxious to become engaged, but her mother was more than a little dubious.

"But, darling," said her mother, "don't you think you ought to wait a little before you think of becoming engaged? You haven't known him long, you kkow."

"Oh, he's not exactly a stranger," was her daughter's calm reply. "I know a girl who was engaged to him for months."

An old lady on her way home on a very dark night bumped into an old man, and both fell to the ground. The old man couldn't apologize enough.

"That's all right," said the old lady. "But will you please tell me which way I was facing before I was knocked down?"

*

Into an already crowded rush-hour train on the Underground a mother pushed her small son, and squeezed in after him.

He complained of being squashed and was told to "shut up." But he continued to grumble, and presently was heard to shout, peevishly, "Mind me 'ead! Mind me 'ead!"

"Oh, hold your row, Alfie," cried his mother; "you've got to be a sardine in here."

"It's all right for you," replied Alfie angrily. "You're not at the bottom of the tin!"

*

Checking a no-parking zone, a policeman found a car occupied by two elderly women and asked them sternly: "Do you ladies want a ticket?"

After a whispered consultation, one answered politely, "No, thank you, young man. Because you see, we never win a thing!"

After he had dined and wined rather too well, and was meandering home very late, he spotted a strange and disconcerting luminous something in a small pond beside the road. A policeman was standing near, and calling to him the reveller said: "Tell me, officer....what is that peculiar light in this pond?"

The policeman looked, "Why that's the moon," he said grinning.

"The moon!" cried the man. "Then what am I doing up here?"

*

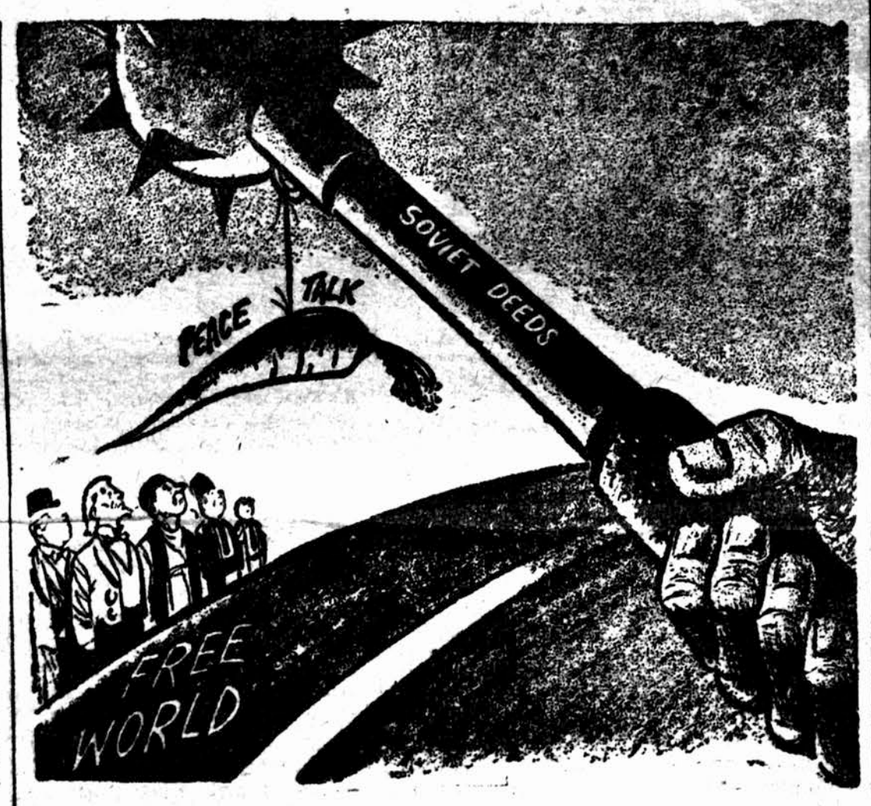
I suppose all parents are asked the same questions. My eight-year-old son, for instance, wanted to know what made the grass green. I told him it was chlorophyll.

"Gee," he exclaimed, "they're using that stuff for everything now!"

*

My wife and I were discussing the efficacy of having our enlightened nine-year-old boy attend the new classes in Sex Education at his school. We decided to ask him his opinion. His answer was sweeping in its scope. "I don't want it", he snapped, "if there's any homework!"

'THE CARROT AND THE STICK'



PASSING PAGEANT

SHRI JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, on his return home from European tour, said: "I went, I saw, I talked, and I am happy."—Press report.

Many thanks for this vouchsafing. It's a beautiful variation of—one better than—the hackneyed phrase 'veni, vidi, vici'. How much he conquered—or concurred—time alone will show.

* * *

C. R., the wonder C.M. of Madras says if he were a dictator he would have banned the production or import of mill-made goods into the Madras State.

Any fool, were he made a dictator, can issue scores of such silly bans. If he had his way, the ex-Governor-General of India would impose permanent bans on the stay of Prakash, Nadars and Viswanathans in Madras state.

* * *

Real genius would create something out of nothing. India does not want Shivas but Brahmas. What say you, Shri Deshmukhji?

* * *

'Hundreds and thousands of lemmings are hurling themselves into the Arctic Ocean' — Press report.

This rat-like species of rodents are perhaps the descendants and distant cousins of the rodents who were led to commit mass suicide by the mystic charm of the pipe of the 'Pied Piper of Hamelin.'

* * *

The Saurashtra police, disguised as shepherds, raided villages in Gholwad District, and arrested 200 persons! — Press report.

Congrat. to the 'rabadis' for the round-up of a good flock of bleating 'sheep', and shepherding them safely into the police pen.

* * *

'Revolt of husbands of Birmingham succeeds. Mayor intervenes and settlement arrived at' — Press report.

The report adds: When the Mayor toured the city, he found a near-crisis:- husbands were sitting in the front gardens of the houses, and wives sat indoors refusing to cook.

Many thanks to the Mayor for his successful intervention — in making the non-co-operating couples co-operate fully—day and night keeping the family pot boiling and tending family soil. This is really, what was well-known in the '20s of this century, 'responsive co-operation.'

* * *

Brig. F. Maclean, M.P., told the Commons that the British Ambassador at Khatmandu was not courteous in not informing King Tribhuvan of the conquest of Mt. Everest until June 2. — Press report.

The Ambassador was right in sending the Himalayan news first to 'The Thunderer.' He knew the Press in England was much more powerful than kings in India!

—KAM.

Estate Duty Bill

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By "STUDENT"

AFTER many years of indecisive discussions and postponements which were indispensable due to much doubt and hesitation of vested interests and lack of prompt action on the part of the Government, the Estate Duty Bill which was propounded nearly three decades ago was presented at the last sittings of the Indian Parliament for discussion.

All progressive minded people know that many economic changes are already overdue in the country. People would have really looked askance if the Government and the party in power, after many promises and pledges, went on postponing the bill indefinitely.

●

It would be interesting to dwell upon the pros and cons of the bills without any partisan spirit.

The death duty is a well-established fiscal instrument to minimise the disparity of economic conditions prevalent in the present-day social set-up. By using this fiscal weapon Government tries to collect a large sum from each property at an interval of a man's life-time instead of collecting a smaller amount every year from each property.

Ordinary taxation is considered as an unobjectionable and essential function of modern State. But there are people who argue that taxes on the scale and in the nature of present-day death duties are ethically wrong and they even violate the fundamental natural rights. They do not realise that man has no power over his earthly goods beyond the term of his life and he has no right to prolong his will after his death. The argument that "the right of a dead hand to dispose of property is a pure creation of the law, and the State has the right to prescribe the conditions and the limitations under which that power shall be exercised" may help to open their eyes and to face the reality.

●

When death duties are imposed in a country, it is true that the State has the first title upon the accumulated property of the deceased and those who take their share afterwards have a subsequent and subordinate title. Does this kill the incentive to accumulate more and more wealth?

The desire to build up capital is made up of various elements blended in various ways among men belonging to various walks of life. The majority of persons are not as much interested in their heirs as in themselves and they generally build up capital possessions to exercise their authority to have dignified social status and political power, to become famous or to secure a comfortable and luxurious life. And if the Government takes a share from the Estate of a deceased person, it may not turn out to be any discouragement of incentive to the capital formation in the country; on the other hand it may give him a "stronger inducement to work and save in order to provide for his heirs, and making it less easy for him to rest on his oars and allow the dead hand to propel his boat."

Moreover the amount collected will be employed for the welfare of the people. If at all the savings are slightly affected, the heirs on the whole, because of the facilities provided by the State, would start life more or less in an equally well-off manner. Again almost all heirs look to what comes to them rather than to what would have come to them.

●

The bill has a two-pronged objective, social and economic. It aims at preventing to some extent the further concentration of wealth in the hands of those who are already wealthy. Though the levy and collection of income-tax at high rates are there they do not amount to positive steps in the direction of reducing the existing inequalities in the distribution of wealth. It is hoped that

Continued on Page 23 Col. 5)

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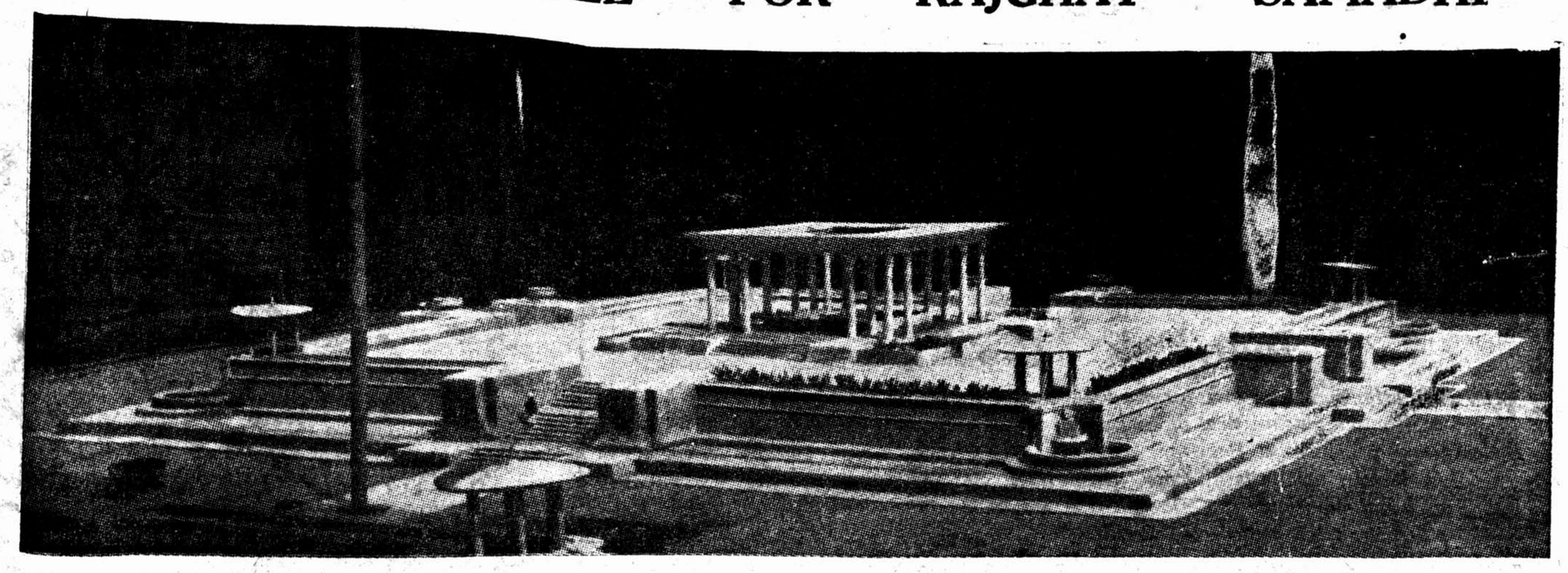
BEAUTIFUL MODEL FOR RAJGHAT 'SAMADHI'



A close-up of the model of the 'samadhi' of Mahatma Gandhi to be constructed at Rajghat (Delhi). Designed by the C.P.W.D., the model is on view in the Enquiry Office on Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.

Leaves From A Bombay Clerk's Diary

THIS IS THE STORY OF THE INSIDE LIFE OF CLERKS AT THE FAG END OF THE MONTH. IN THIS NARRATIVE, THE AUTHOR TRIES TO PORTRAY IN AN INFORMATIVE, HUMAN AND HUMOROUS VEIN THE LIFE OF AN AVERAGE WHITE COLLARED QUILL DRIVER WITHOUT MUCH EXAGGERATION. THERE ARE A FEW—A FEW AT THE TOP, BUT CLIMB DOWN TO THE LOWER RUNGS, YOU WILL DISCOVER A STARTLING SAGA OF POVERTY AND PRIVATION, HARD TO DESCRIBE, DIFFICULT TO BELIEVE BUT NEVERTHELESS TRAGICALLY COMIC.

By T. M. M. RAO

Tuesday, The 24th Feb.

OPENING BALANCE: 11 As. 6 ps. worried as to make both ends meet till I get my salary from office. Had one cup of powder-milk tea and two slices of bread and butter with three glasses of water at my favourite restaurant.

Big 'Q' at the bus stop. No space in the first three buses. My patience was almost exhausted. After 20 minutes waiting, got a precarious hold and lost one of my chappals when invading the bus. Asked the bus conductor to stop the bus. He replied that it would halt at the next stop if any passengers had to get down.

Hot wordy duel ensued. Conductor was about to drag me by my tie. He said that a conductor had not a tie and I had something hanging between the two ends of my collar and that was the only difference. Ultimately reprimanded and told me to purchase a new pair of chappals, as mine were too old and worn out. I remarked to a fellow passenger about indiscipline and discourtesy shown towards passengers. He sympathised with me and offered me a consoling cigarette. Twenty minutes late to office. Severely reprimanded by the Office Manager.

Wednesday, The 25th Feb.

OPENING BALANCE: 8 As. 9 ps. Asked my wife to borrow Rs. 2|- from my neighbour to purchase a "Tootal Tie" to attend a friend's marriage that night. Wife breathed fire and pointing towards Rabindranath Tagore's photo on the wall advised to grow a bigger beard and avoid purchase of ties and blades.

Explained to her that all the unshine had dulled after marriage and said that I agreed with Charles Lamb when he referred to bachelorhood as "Single blessedness". Wife said that it was not "Single-Blessedness" but "Single-Bitterness" and hence I married. I retreated strategically thinking "Discretion is the better part of valour". Promised her a new saree and a blouse after getting an increment that month. She was pleased and prepared a new tie out of an old coloured saree.

Attended the friend's marriage in borrowed feathers. Good eats. Nice day on the whole. Spent only 5 as. 6 ps.

Thursday, The 26th Feb.

OPENING BALANCE: 3as. 3ps. Met the boss near the lift. No acknowledgement to my Good Morning. Wondered whether he was displeased and ignored my existence. Worked very hard and posted 135 invoices. Worried about afternoon's lunch. Met an insurance agent who advised me to insure in his Insurance Co. I replied I intended becoming an agent of "Moon Life Insurance Co." The agent tried to be friendly. Advised me to take some side jobs and suggested astrology, palmistry, Co-operative Housing, Laundry-Keeping, Sutta-Gambling, horse - racing, etc.

Invited me to a rice-plate hotel. Good cosmopolitan company. Coolies, tram conductors, clerks, crooks, cabals and cobblers and so forth. Gulped down my rice plate, thanked host and complimented the hotel-keeper for the excellent food. Hotel keeper appreciated my fastidious taste and asked me to come every day.

Asked him to open an account. Worked upto 8 p.m. My friends imagined I was pretending to work hard in view of the next increment due shortly. Boss thought that I was too slow in my work. The sepoys thought I wanted to pinch office stationery. Had an altercation with my wife who thought that I had been to the picture with another. Nobody could set boundaries to one's thoughts, I imagined.

Friday The 27th Feb.

Opening Balance:— Nil. Tried to peep through a hole to see whether the cashier was getting ready to distribute salaries. "You prying fellow — what the devil are you peeping at? he thundered, in much the same manner as Metro's roaring lion. Said I wanted to see whether Mr. X was in his room and took to my heels.

Bearer brought news that cashier had paid the fourth floor people. I breathed a sigh of relief and went to staff room. Boss visited my department and said that I was interested more in seeing the clock strike 5-30 and in asking as to when the cashier would pay salaries, than in my work. I replied that I was not a clock and calendar worker. Showed him the work done. Boss inwardly pleased but maintained that I was not loyal as other clerks. "Loyal" or "Servile" I tried to know clearly. I implored of him, artfully bending my knees to 45 degrees —"My family is yours, my children are you children, take pity on me and grant me 10 rupees increment. God will be pleased." Boss was visibly moved. Promised to elevate me to the position of head supervisor. Thought that the boss was more kind, compassionate and considerate than my virago.

Left office at 8 p.m. Told my wife that I actually threatend my boss with resignation if salary was not increased and how well I argued with him. Admired my courage and gave me half a cup of coffee and a piece of bread. "I am only afraid of you Pushpa (for that was the name of my wife) but of no son of any mighty gun on the face of this earth", I said. Wife condescended with a laugh of wisdom" After all a cook, a servant, sewing machine, a radio and a car are the sine qua non of a decent family life and you should get at least a salary of Rs. 500 when a rupee is worth only 4 annas to day", she agreed.

Saturday, The 28th Feb.

OPENING BALANCE:- Nil. Improvement in financial situation on account of sale of old paper for 6 as. 6 ps. Visited temple and the hair cutting saloon. The tonsorial artist was more interested in politics than my hair; result—two cuts on my cheek and chin. Told him to charge only 4 annas as I had few hairs. "The problem was not to crop the hair but to find it" replied the witty barber. Had his own solution for solving the two burning questions of the day—communal riots and food problem. He said that the Hindu Goondas should be sent to Mecca and Medina after removing their tufts from their heads and Muslim Goondas to be sent to Rameswaram and Banaras after depriving them of their beards to atone for their sins. Regarding the food problem, he suggested the growing of potatoes and cabbages on bald pates.

Went to office with the remaining money. Allowed the fair sex to go first in the lift. Result—3-1|2 minutes late for office.

Met a Punjabi Astrologer when returning from office. "I tells you what happens to you yesterday and what happened to you day after tomorrow. Put phore (four) annas coins here and tell name of phlower (flower)", he said. Made startling revelations about my past and present life. Predicted a brilliant future. Said that I would become an assistant cashier in 1958 and office Manager in 1959.

Cashier came to pay salary. Drew my rations from Government Ration shop. Had to stand in queue for 1-1|2 hours to procure cocoanut oil. Was told that there was no cocoanut oil. Took kerosene oil instead. Wife imparted to me the unwelcome tidings that my mother-in-law was going to stay with us for two months.

Sunday, The 1st March

OPENING BALANCE Rs. 90-8-6. Went for a morning walk to

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Imposing Design Of Gandhiji's Samadhi

MODEL ON VIEW IN DELHI

SIMPLICITY, austerity and boldness of design symbolize the life and teachings of the Father of the Nation in the model approved by the Mahatma Gandhi Smarak Nidhi for Gandhiji's Samadhi at Rajghat, Delhi.

Designed by the Central Public Works Department at the instance of the Nidhi, the model is on view in the enquiry office on Ferozshah Road.

Following no particular school of architecture, the square design draws inspiration from a harmonious blending of traditional and modern trends. The result is an imposing memorial befitting the greatness of the man and the nation he led to freedom.

For reasons of sanctity, the main Samadhi will remain at the same spot where it is now. But its level will be raised higher to dovetail with the design. The Samadhi's present platform, which is 315 feet square and 3 feet high from the ground, will be left unaltered and will constitute the base for the new structure.

THE SAMADHI

The Samadhi itself will be in pure white marble in the centre of a 21 feet square area, 18 feet square of which will be open to the sky. It will be nine feet square and three feet high. The top of the Samadhi will be nine feet square in one single piece with a lotus of three feet diameter rising skyward from the centre. A step of proper height will be provided at the base for placing flowers, wreaths and offerings.

Spreading out from the Samadhi will be a series of spacious square terraces and platforms at different levels.

Beyond the 18 feet square open space will be a covered pure white marble colonnade having a group of four columns at each corner. The colonnade will be erected on a terrace 49 feet square and three feet above the next platform. At each of the four corners of the colonnade's terrace, there will be recesses for flower beds, while steps from the centre of each of the four sides will lead to the platform below. A railing connecting the four inside pillars of the colonnade will cut off the Samadhi. The colonnade will facilitate "Pradakshina" after prayers, and enable visitors to have a closer view of the Samadhi.

MAIN PLATFORM

The main platform of the memorial will be in red stone 156 feet square and 5 feet 9 inches above the one below. On the platform a 50-foot wide surface will be paved for holding prayer meetings. Entrances with twenty-foot long steps flanked by massive piers crowned with decorative flower pots will bisect its four sides. On the four corners attractive "chhatries" in red stone will be built. All round will be raised platform, eight feet wide, with arrangements for sitting and for a flower bed fringing the terrace. The four side walls will have a frieze of sculptures depicting important events in the life of Gandhiji. The frieze will be five feet high from the next terrace and will be broken up at the four corners by simply designed niches for fountains.

Below the main platform and two feet above the present one, a 200 feet square terrace will intervene. The platform on ground level will be 600 feet square, and will serve as an apron. A stone paved footpath which will encompass the existing three fountains will lead to the gate on Bela Road. The gate will be of plain design in keeping with the entire fabric.

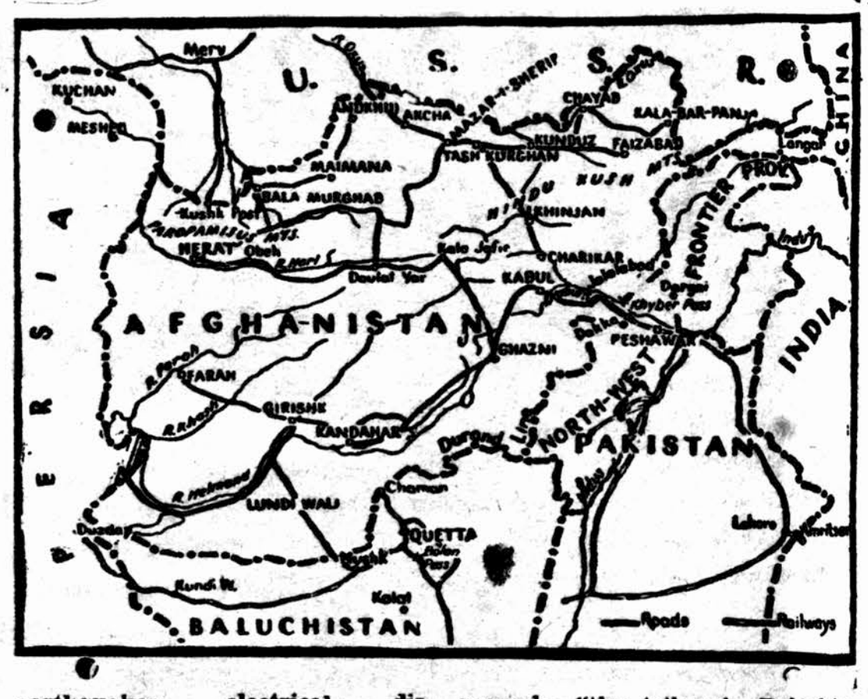
While the covered colonnade and the Samadhi will be in pure white marble and the main platform in red stone, the present terrace, the apron and the footpath will be treated in dark grey stone.

Illumination of the Samadhi will be planned to give a clear and unobstructed aerial view of the whole at night. Flower beds, trees and lawns round the Samadhi will be so arranged as to be in harmony with the spirit of the design.

Red Star Over Baluchistan

IRAN-DEVELOPMENTS MAY HIT KALAT

Centre Of Gravity Shifts After Indo-Pak Partition



WORLD attention has been focussed on Persia for some time. But Persia's eastern frontier touches that of an equally combustible area—that of Baluchistan, a little-known province of Pakistan.

Baluchistan, which is larger than Italy and whose population consists of less than a million wandering tribesmen, is one of the most vital strategic and potentially dangerous corners of the world.

By SYLVIA MATHESON

To the West, Baluchistan's frontier runs for several hundred miles along side the Persian desert, so barren, so desolate that even the local tribesmen are uncertain where one country begins and the other ends. To the north, a tangle of bare, bleak mountains forms a natural barrier between Afghanistan and Baluchistan, and yet in fact, forms no barrier at all to any tribesmen who likes to pick his way across the passes. To the south is the Arabian Sea, and to the east the Indus Valley which formed the virtual frontier of Alexander the Great's territories, when he invaded India two thousand years ago. The capital of Baluchistan is Kalat, which is also the name of the chief princely state in the region.

Kalat's Future

Those responsible for Kalat's future cast anxious eyes towards the West, uneasily surveying recent events in Persia and watching the increasing power of the Communist-dominated Tudeh party which has even penetrated the Army at its lowest levels. They fear that when the Tudeh party finally administers its coup d'etat, Soviet power will sweep down to the Persian Gulf and confront the Western world with gravest peril since World War II.

For it is no secret that Russia has had her eyes on a warm seaboard for many years. She is pouring food into Persia, one of the best ways there is of convincing an undernourished people that Communist domination is desirable. And numbered among Persia's population are two and a half million Baluch tribesmen, including 64 per cent. of the population of the oil-town of Abadan.

Persian Baluchis

For nearly five hundred years, these tribesmen have looked to the state of Kalat as their homeland, and they still maintain very close ties with Baluchistan generally. Should Persia become another Soviet satellite, it is easy to see how the Persian Baluchis could influence their brethren across the nebulous frontier and in turn, spread the doctrine of Communism to the two million Baluchis living in Sind and the nearly two and a half million in the Punjab. And from Pakistan to India, where Communism is already presenting a problem, and from the sub-continent to the Muslim world generally and the whole of the Middle East, would be but a logical sequence of events.

To the north, only the river Oxus divides Afghanistan from the Russian Muslim Republics of Tadjikistan and Uzbekistan, whose citizens are of the same racial stock and religion as the Afghans. And the flourishing collective farms and State factories present an attractive picture to the poverty-stricken Pathans. These in their turn, pass on the information about this "Promised Land," to their neighbours in Kalat.

Lake Of Oil

What sort of a place is Kalat, which appears to be caught in the centre of this unpleasant web? Imagine a wild desert country, and mixture of barren mountains and stony or sandy deserts, with a temperature range from below zero to 128 degrees! Some of the mountains, volcanic in origin, contain valuable minerals, sulphur, chromite, magnesium, limestone, copper, antimony, lead and turquoise. There are others which are practically solid turquoise. There are others which are practically solid coal, and while oil in some quantities has already been found in the State, experts believe there is much more, a vast lake of oil, waiting to be discovered somewhere beneath the deserts of Kalat.

There are bubbling mud volcanoes and strange hot winds that last for 120 days, and other winds that kill every living thing that strays within their erratic path, there are earthquakes, electrical disturbances, and dust-devils that whirl a hundred feet into the air as they dance across the desert. There are sudden sandstorms that wipe out whole caravans, and slow-moving, perfectly formed crescents of sand, high enough to conceal an entire regiment.

The tribes are mainly nomadic, wandering with their flocks of fat-tailed sheep, their goats and their camels, from the cold hill-tops in summer to the warmer lowlands in the winter, living in black, sprawling goat's hair tents in the warm weather and in wattle and daub huts in winter. They are Baluchi, Brahui and a mixture of Pathan and Persian tribes, with a few Hindus on the Makran coast to the south. Most of the tribesmen are Moslems of the Sunni sect, casual, hospitable to a fault, generous, lazy, full of good humour and wit and fiercely proud, ready to defend honour with their lives and only too eager to carry on a traditional tribal feud.

Today these tribes search in vain for a strong leader. The British Political Agents who formerly administered parts of Baluchistan, were backed with the full might of the powerful British Raj, and that was something they could understand and appreciate. But partition has split loyalties and created petty jealousies. The death of Jinnah and then the assassination of Liaquat Ali Khan, have deprived Pakistan of two of its most forceful leaders, and left a sad hiatus.

As one authority put it to me recenly, "the tribes in Baluchistan are if anything, pro-British, but they are desperately poor and their cuntry is quite undeveloped. **This is the danger area, because of its proximity to Russia, and I am gravely afraid that if economic help is not forthcoming now from the West, the tribes may turn to Russia.** And I would like to see them indebted, not to UN or to the Colombo Plan even, but to Great Britain; for the Baluch knows Britain of old, we trust the people she sends to us."

Red Propaganda

My informant went on to describe how Russia is actively engaged in winning over the more important tribes. "The Russian Embassy in Karachi", he continued, "is open for 24 hours a day. Anyone, even the poorest, most ragged tribesman from the most remote and backward area of Baluchistan, can walk in and go anywhere he pleases. Some of the Russian staff are themselves Muslims, from the Russian Muslim Republics, and they entertain visiting tribesmen in their barely furnished bedrooms, pointing out that these rooms have to serve also as dining and living rooms as well as offices."

The visitor will ask, "Where are your servants?" and he will be told that there are no servants in the Russian Embassy, that the wives of the officials themselves do the housework and cooking; that money is not spent on outward show but on the workers and peasants at home. In proof of this, albums of photographs depicting well-nourished farmers and factory-workers in modern Kolkhozs, will be shown to the wide-eyed Baluch.

And as he goes away through the neglected garden — the Russians say they cannot afford to keep gardeners — he ponders on his reception and has to admit that as the Russians pointed out, he cannot walk into any other Western Embassy in Karachi and be received with such open hospitality.

I was given a final example of Communist activity in Pakistan. At an International Industrial Fair held in Karachi in 1951, Britain made a poor showing. Her exhibits were few, they were uninspiring, or else there was nothing to show that they were British. By contrast the German stand gave an impression of a flourishing, prosperous nation and attracted great crowds, if only because people were so surprised to see a beaten enemy country produce so magificent a display; but the greatest attraction of all was the stand from Red China.

Staffed by grave, bearded mullahs, it exhibited shining tractors; enormous photographs of the poverty-stricken China of six years ago, contrasted with others showing village communities happy and prosperous under the Red Star. An unending stream of visitors wound past this stand, listening to the mullahs explaining the exhibits and adding. "We are your brothers, we are of the same faith, we would not lie to fellow Moslems."

An ill-educated, undernourished tribesman could hardly be blamed if he pondered on these things and concluded that perhaps indeed the Communist doctrine had much to recommend it.!

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Men, Better She Says

BROADCAST MATERIAL FROM HER JOB

"MY Life in Australia", one of the most popular features now being transmitted overseas by Radio Australia, is the creation of Minda Feliciano, an attractive young woman from the Philippines who is studying dramatic art at the Melbourne University.

"I must confess that it is much nicer working with men than working with women. The men are so polite and respectful, and so cheerful. I had some flowers given to me every day and I really appreciated their kind thought.

"And what, you'll probably want to know, did my department store job teach me about the Australian people? Well, in general, I must say I admire them. They treat everyone equally, and here people can work in peace, do what they want, talk whenever they want to anyone regardless of what they are and who they are.

"I worked pretty hard, because when people are nice to you as they were, you just feel that you must work harder as appreciation of the kindness they show you. And I enjoyed working hard.

"They're so happy and contented — I think a little too contented. I don't find too much ambition, if there is any at all. I may find the country a bit conservative, but with the kind of people they have, I wouldn't mind living here at all."

Minda Feliciano, an attractive girl from Manila, Philippine Islands, is studying dramatic art at the University of Melbourne. During the long vacation summer she took a job as a saleslgirl in a big Melbourne emporium in order to widen her knowledge of Australians and Australian conditions. This gave her material for the regular broadcast which she does on life in Australia over Radio Australia.

Phadke Turns Bitter Against British

TAKES VOW OF SWADESHI WHILE IN GOVT. SERVICE

THE beginning of the Swadeshi Era in Poona had a lightning effect on the youth.

Embittered against the British officials who refused him leave to see his dying mother, Vasudeo Phadke is rapidly drawn into the movement and not merely dons Khaddar but induces several others to take the Swadeshi vow.

II—YOUTH

By V. S. JOSHI

WHEN Vasudeo Balvant finished his education and returned to Bombay, three big ceremonies — the thread ceremony of his brother and the marriages of two of his sisters — had greately depleted the family finances of the Phadkes.

Balvantrao, therefore, desired his son to give up his education and take up some service, preferably at the shroff's shop of a wealthy man of Panvel — Gulve — with whom Vasudeo often stayed on way to Shirdhon. A servant's career was, however, not to Vasudeo's choice and he signified his disapproval of it to his father. Fearing the recurrence of the defiant attitude of his childhood in Vasudeo, his father then proposed that he should at least get married, a remedy the elders often adopt to keep their rebellious sons in line. Vasudeo did not say, 'no' to this proposal and a host of families offered their daughters in marriage to this promising son of the Phadke family. Vasudeo found it difficult to make his choice, as he would not find the qualities in the prospective brides that were necessary for the life companion of a revolutionary and he got tired staging the reharsal of writing the vow in Modi script, as was the custom for the marriagable boys in those days. The delay in the choice worried both his father and his own self But just then he came across an agreeable choice. In Saibai, the daughter of Tryambak Ganesh alias Dajiba Soman of Pale, near Panvel, a man of humble means but with a daughter possessing qualities to Vasudeo's liking.

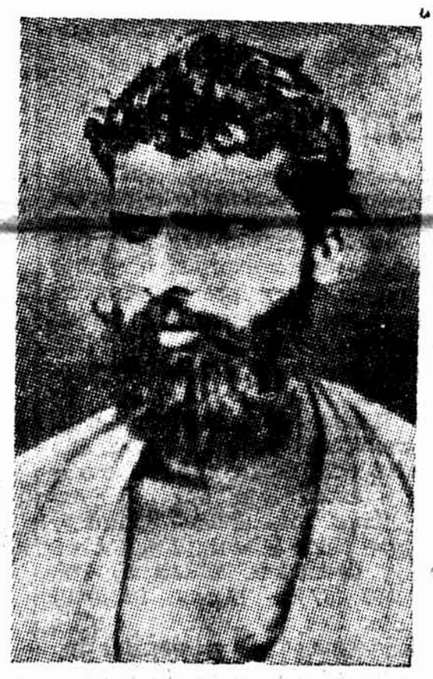
The first marriage of Vasudeo Balvant was solemnised in the year 1859 with this bride and was attended by hundreds of his friends and relatives, including Vasudeo's tutor of yore — Tatya Pantoji

In Bombay

Vasudeo left for Bombay soon afterwards and took up an appointment in the Audit Office of the G.I.P. Railway, on the then handsome salary of Rs. 20 per month. His self-respect, however, began to assert itself in that office almost immediately and he had many altercations with his superiors. Until at last he began to seek employment elsewhere. His efforts in that direction proved successful and with a fresh call in his pocket, one fine morning, he treated his hauty Head cleark to the following parting sermon. — "You said, I do not deserve even Rs. 5 per month. But the people outside have assessed my value at Rs. 30 per month. Do not estimate all with the same standard. I do not care for your certificate and as to the salary and allowances for this month I take them as lost!"

Vasudeo Balvant then joined the Grant Medical College of Bombay, as a clerk on Rs. 10 per month in 1861. Towards the end of that year, he fell seriously ill for over four months and went unconscious for hours. After recovery, he left Bombay on doctor's advice and spent many days at hill stations and places of pilgrimage, before he rejoined his duties.

In Bombay, Vasudeo Balvant developed close contact with one Govind Gopal Karmarkar and through him his friend, Vinayakrao Paradkar, who was serving in the office of an European firm, with one Johnson as his chief. Johnson lived with Mallins, the Chief of the Commissariat Examiner's Office. Paradkar asked Vasudeo, whether he would like to join the Commissariat Examiner's office and on his assent secured a job, through Jonhson with Mallins, for Vasudeo. And Vasudeo joined the Commissariat Office. In the new office, Vasudeo soon ingratiated himself with his superiors



Vasudeo Phadke

and with their strong recommendation for promotion was transferred to the Military Finance Office in Poona under the Controller of Military Accounts. This happened in 1865.

In Poona

The city of Poona in 1865 greatly differed from the Poona of modern times. In place of the palatial buildings at present bordering its west, there extended then an intricate forest unfrequented by and unfamiliar to the ordinary citizens. The outskirts of Poona, in those days, right up to the Fergusson Hill, presented a frightful appearance to chance visitors and were best suited for being the venue of secret societies. There were no royal roads running through the city then. Lanes closed on either side, with wickets, provided the routes for citizens, tiny bullock carts the conveyance; and oil lamps lit up the dark nights for them!

Into such a city of Poona, Vasudeo Balvant stepped in 1865. He had to change many residences, because of his revolutionary activities; the last one of these was in Thattivale's Wada in the Shukravar Peth, which has changed many masters during the last seventy years and is at present split up, into three numbers in the same Peth, largly renovated and reconditioned.

Vasudeo Balvant soon rose to prominence in the estimation of his superiors in the Military Finance Office and earned quick promotions until in four years he began to draw a salary of Rs. 60 P.M. This material prosperity, however, still left him restless because he was after spiritual knowledge and craving for "Siddhi." He began to meditate constantly about the "Known" and the "Unknowable"! Under the patronage of one Vinayakbhat Vaze, he studied ancient Sanskrit scriptures and the science of Yoga. He was so engrossed in these thoughts that because of his moody behaviour people around him wondered, whether he had not lost his mental balance. In this quest of Divine Truth, Vasudeo Balvant was the spiritual ancestor of many revolutionaries after him, like the late Baba Savarkar, Manavendranath Roy, and Subhas Chandra Bose who had also such allurement some time or the other in their lives.

Vasudeo Balvant's wife gave birth to his first and only son in 1867, who, however, died while still a child, leaving no male descendant of the famous revolutionary.

Mother's Death

While Vasudeo Balvant's mind was engrossed in these matters a momentous crisis sprang up in his life in 1870, which gave a revolutionary turn to his life. He received information from Shirdhon that his mother was seriously ill at his native place and that he should run to Shirdon post-haste. Mother's love being supreme in his heart he immediately applied for leave. But it was refused. Furious at this refusal and determined to challenge it, he started for Sirdhon after giving intimation to his office. Sweet remembrances of his mother swelled in his heart, as he travelled over hills and dales, by train upto Karjat and thence to Shirdhon, anxious for the last parting look at his mother. But as he reached the Shirdhon, and was darting home through the village main road, he received the sad news of his mother's death which occurred a day before. The news struck him like a bolt from the blue. He was wide awake the whole of the following night, he cursed his European officers, who had delayed his departure for Shirdhon and thus deprived him of a parting look at his beloved mother. He then resolved to wreck his vengeance against the foreigners as a whole, as he surmised that the cause of such miseries of the Indians was the slavery of their motherland! And recalling the happy memories of his departed mother, he then sobbed himself to sleep!

Turns Bitter

On returning to Poona, he lashed out an angry petition to the higher authorities, insisting for an inquiry into the injustice done to him and demanding that the defaulting officers be brought to book. The Bombay Government saw the genuine nature of his complaint; but for consideration of official prestige, they took no obvious action against the officers.

Once embittered against the foreigners, Vasudeo Balvant became more politically conscious of the foreign domination over India. The first political front of popular agitation in India was just then opened in Poona in 1870, through the Poona Sarvajanik Sabha, inspired by the late Mr. Justice Ranade, who was ably assisted by the late Ganesh Vasudeo Joshi, better known to Maharashtra as 'Sarvajanik Kaka' due to his untiring zeal for public service. Ranade delivered two historical discourses on "National Trade" in December, 1872, and February, 1873, which opened the eyes of political thinkers to the decline of India's financial position.

'Sarvajanik Kaka' soon took a vow to exclusively use handspun Khaddar and became the first Khaddar-wearer in India.' Kaka thus focussed public attention upon the desirability of love for Swadeshi, as early as in 1873!

Swadeshi Vow

Vasudeo Balvant could not remain unaffected by these events. He began to ponder over questions of national importance. Ranade's theory of divine dispensation of the British rule over India was repugnant to his conception of political independence of the country Vasudeo Balvant however, began to work actively for the amelioration of the people in 1872. He soon swore to use exclusively Swadeshi goods and began to wear spotless khaddar clothes. This vow of Swadeshi he religiously observed, to the great chagrin of the Anglo-Indian journals, during the period of his revolt, when they struggled hard to get more and more information about him. He also induced hundreds of youths around him to take the same vow. His hatred of foreign goods in general, and British goods in particular, became so strong as days passed, that he shunned their very sight. Once when he saw on his office table, a holder of British make he got enraged and hurled it out of the office window.

The life of Vasudeo Balvant was shorn of its charm in 1873 when leaving behind her a daughter — named Mathutai— his first wife passed away.

2nd Marriage

Vasudeo Balvant faced the calamity of this bereavement with dignified fortitude and looking to the future welfare of his daughter, married the same year, a second bride, Godubai, the only daughter of Pandit Kashinath Shastri Kunte of Padgholi, who has since been known to history, as the courageous Bai Saheb Phadke. Bai had ventured to become the life-companion of a daring revolutionary. She had, therefore, to undergo all the hardships and anxieties falling to the lot of the wives of great revolutionaries. **In those days Vasudeo Balvant's salary was mostly spent in public cause. And Bai had,** therefore to cut down the ever-growing expenses of her household looking to the paucity of money with her husband. She never complained about it to her husband and managed the home with commendable skill ungrudgingly, banishing from her mind all desire for ornaments and personal comforts, which won the admiration of Vasudeo Balvant! Writing about her, he says in his autobiography "..... She is one in lakhs—gentle calm, reserved and sensible... She enjoyed no happiness since our marriage. I have no words amply to appreciate her good qualities." Bai learned to read and write from her husband and was well versed in ancient folk songs. Her memory was remarkable. She could recite the entire Amarkosh. Vasudeo Balvant had also made her an adept in the use of the sword and shooting.

Eminently pious, Vasudeo Balvant sought solace in the prayers of his tutelary deity—Shree Datta. And in an age when publications were very rare and expensive, he published in 1873 a book of lyrics in praise of Shree Datta, each copy of which bore his signature and many copies of which are, therefore treasured as a memento of the great revolutionary in many a Maharashtrian household upto this day!

(TO BE CONTINUED)

Where the 'rebel' Vasudeo Balvant Phadke was born.

Page From Autobiography

Her View

The members of a junior form at Leeds Girls' High School were recently given the task of making sketches showing their fathers at work. One of the fathers is a dentist — an occupation which, one feels offers the artist a dramatic, not to say gruesome, subject.

His daughter's sketch showed him sitting at his desk filling in forms.

Last Look Round

A famous British poet said:
A son who would his father's custom shun.
Call him a stranger, call him not a son.

And today even in the world of the twentieth century the British are proud of keeping their hereditary trades, crafts and artifices on a high pedestal which they attained by the tradition of generation after generation working on the same jobs, though some of them required long and strenuous apprenticeship and assiduous application for years before they could be called mastercraftsmen. Some of them, due to modern industrial development have lost their jobs, because the machines turn out by the thousands the products they had specialised in. But even then "hand-made" has still a glamour for the Britisher, because he knows the best of personal attention has not been stinted on any product coming out of the workshop of the mastercraftsmen. And very often he is willing to pay a higher price for the product of such consummate human skill developed through centuries generation after generation by the best men on the job in hand.

This is a trait of the Britisher—of pride for the handiwork of his country's mastercraftsmen—which any country should be eager to imitate.

Probably the "Makers of World's Time", as the watchmakers of Switzerland advertise themselves, are also a race who are proud of the handiwork of their own nation, which has been developed through centuries by generations after generations devoting their best skill and time to bring it to such chronometric perfection. Even in politics, the Swiss are said to be very tradition-minded and the leadership of the country, the mayoralties and other political and civic offices often run in groups of families, though the democracy in Switzerland is a step further advanced than that of Great Britain and the United States.

The village blacksmith of Britain or the Swiss watchmaker, in spite of their sticking to their jobs, arts and crafts, have not turned out a hard-bound unmixable caste. There are many Smiths from Britain in all kinds of jobs all over the world. They have never developed into a caste. Nor does the British farmer remain a farmer by 'caste.' These are realities: That in spite of following the hereditary professions neither the Smiths nor the Swiss watchmakers have developed into a 'caste.'

Unrestrained

IT was, therefore, surprising to read in a Madras Muslim weekly an unrestrained attack on the Madras Government's new education scheme for the primary stage. The paper alleges that since independence the Indian Government is going along the lines of Hinduising India. It says that the Muslims of India, if they do not preserve their identity, will ere long be Hinduised! The new education scheme of the Madras Government, it says, will bring back casteism which has been the bane of Hinduism. And Islam is opposed to the new education scheme, as it is based on birth and not on worth. The aim of the Indian Constitution is to establish in India a casteless and classless society; but the new scheme, says the paper, wants to revive the dying institution of caste and also to perpetuate it. Muslims, who stand for equality and the sanctity of human personality, should condemn the new scheme. It calls upon the Muslims to agitate for its abolition.

There are other "arguments" advanced saying that the first attempt towards the revival of Hinduism was made through what is called the Wardha Scheme of Education..... The Wardha Scheme was renamed Basic Education. According to the Madras scheme, the children will have to spend more than half of the day in their homes assisting the parents in their occupation. And India is an agricultural country with 87 per cent of the population engaged in that industry. During the recent five years due to draught and other causes there is not sufficient work for the peasants themselves. The sons, therefore, will have to spend most of the time, when they will be free from school under the new scheme, in idleness along with their fathers. That is the economic outlook for the success of the scheme, according to that weekly. The weekly conveniently forgets that Dr. Zakir Hussain, head of the Jamia Milia Islamia of Delhi, besides Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, India's Education Minister, has wholeheartedly supported the Wardha Scheme.

Rajaji Hits Out

LAST week a symposium was organised by the Madras Teachers' Guild on the new education. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was one of the speakers. In the course of his speech Mr. Rajagopalachari has defended the scheme on the very grounds on which the main objection is raised by the Muslim weekly. He says that agriculture is the biggest industry in India. It helps to feed you and me and all the residents of the country, irrespective of caste or creed or community or race. The new scheme of education will not estrange the students from their families. He says it is a disgrace to any section of the people to look down upon men who work with their bodily energy and produce things for the country and the society. Especially for those who do not produce anything with manual labour it is a disgrace to look down upon manual labour. What the children learn in the course of the five or six years of primary education under the present system during the ages of 6 and 11, Rajaji holds, can be learnt in a shorter period. And this waste of time in schools can be profitably utilised in the home or in learning some crafts.

He replied to the criticism that little manual labour could be turned out by tots of primary education age saying that children of six and seven years of age in the villages drive a single-bullock cart by themselves and do such other odd jobs. Boys who would be held back from schools due to poverty, would be now sent by their parents to school, because now some of their manual labour would be available to the family under the new scheme.

The Muslim weekly's attack on creating a new caste system and other charges of Hinduising the country are all irrelevant. Neither the Constitution of India nor the people of India want any kind of caste and class distinction to stand in the way of their progress. Whether Hindus, Muslims, Christians or Jews, none of them want any new caste and class systems. The new education scheme of Madras will not perpetuate caste, but it will perpetuate the industry in which the family is engaged and that should not be an eyesore for one community or the other.

More Realistic

RECENTLY there was the report of a school in a Madhya Pradesh village where the teacher never attended school but kept a register to draw his pay and got his pupils taught by his favourite students in their homes. This fact came to public notice when the inspector went on his rounds and ferretted out the irregularity.

Till very recent times, it was not unusual for a rural teacher to reside in a village away from school and attend the school off and on, giving most of the days of the week freedom to the pupils to attend to their domestic work, especially in the sowing and harvest seasons. In one of the towns of this very State when I was in the primary school, in the same building was housed a school for the Harijans—under the British regime, of course. The boys in that Harijan school used to absent themselves very often — almost every second day—and it was a hard task for the teacher to maintain sufficient number of students on the roll to keep the school going and his job safe. The boys mostly belonged to the shoemaker class and they were even in the primary education age helpful to their parents in odd jobs at home or in their professions. So they absented from school.

From the foregoing it is clear that the Madras Scheme is no going back on the present system, which has proved a great hardship on village boys in the primary class. On the other hand it seems to take full cognizance of the actual conditions obtaining in the rural areas and hopes to cater to the needs of the families of the villagers, while giving the rudimentary knowledge of the Three R's to the pupils. As such it should be welcomed by all communities. To raise a communal bogey and decry a thing can be done by anybody. But to appraise the value of a new scheme requires more adult thought and unbiased thought at that.

Some Congressmen in Madras also seem to have banded themselves to oppose this scheme from ulterior political motives.

Unemployment

INDIA is suffering from unemployment on an unprecedented scale today. The Government and the Congress Party are almost at their wit's end as to how to deal with the problem. A Bombay Minister last week went to the extent of saying that we should do away with the bulldozer, because the bulldozer gave work to only four people, where otherwise 100 people would be working. It thus throw 96 persons out of employment. The same thing about the new bidi-making machine. It would throw out of employment a lakh of people. He said he was in favour of stopping all further mechanisation, which would render men and women idle.

As Rajaji explained, the needs of the people in the villages must be met as far as possible by the people of the villages themselves. And there is no harm in training the youngsters in the professions of their fathers. And this is being done by the Marwari community all over not merely India but wherever they are all over the world. There is a Marwari firm in the textiles trade in one of the big towns in this state. The firm is nearly 100 years old. The boys in the family begin to handle the yardstick when they are barely eight. Some of them do not know anything beyond the Three R's. Yet they used to get before the war consignments of textiles by the wagons and distribute the same to two big and several other smaller towns in the district. There does not seem to be any harm done to the Marwaris because boys of eight and nine begin to follow their fathers' trade —whether it is grocer's or textiles-dealer's or money-lending or any thing else.

The new elementary education scheme of the Madras Government seems to be quite good enough to suit the conditions in rural areas and is worth an honest trial.

At Kora Kendra

SPEAKING of village industries, the Kora Gramodyoga Kendra near Borivli, a suburb of Bombay, seems to be doing good work. Besides Khadi weaving, the centre seems to be an advocate of the Japanese method of growing rice. It has also developed the method of producing electricity from cowdung.

The organisers of the Centre are giving demonstrations of transplantation of paddy seedlings, in which school boys and girls by the score have participated. The so-called Japanese method of transplantation is not altogether new to India. In many places, so far as my personal knowledge goes, it was in existence half a century ago; and it must have been there since centuries in India. There are two kinds of rice fields. In those where there is too much rain it is likely the plants, if seed is directly sown in the field, would rot. In such fields transplantation is the only way. After the heavy downpour of the first few days there is generally a little respite in the rains. At this time transplantation is done. The seedlings are reared, of course, on a plot which can be drained off easily. This method of course saves a lot of trouble, including resowing, because if direct sowing in the fields is done sometimes the seeds are washed off by the downpour. In such areas they have no other alternative but transplantation and this method must have been in existence for centuries. And transplantation has, of course, to be done systematically and even in rows, as the Japanese do, at proper distances. Even the manuring, the richer farmers never neglected. Compost and all other things were there. The Japanese method seems to be more systematic than what it was in India all these years; of course, new chemical fertilizers have come into vogue.

I remember in my young days when animal (goats, mainly) sacrifice was in vogue at a fair which lasted eight days, the blood of the animals was collected and was taken to a field, which was originally not very fertile, and poured there. The field, after getting this animal manure, used to give bumper crops, as if the best of modern fertilizers were used on it.

Even today where the rains are just sufficient to grow paddy, it is doubtful whether transplantation would help, if the rains fail after the transplantation, unless the transplants are kept alive by artificial watering, through irrigation or otherwise.

'Shrama Daan'

IN Japan it is said that the planting occasion is a great holiday time and children from the schools participate in the operation, and are proud of doing so, because they are helping in growing the much-needed food the nation badly needs. On this analogy, boys and girls of Bombay and suburban schools go to Kora Kendra and participate in the transplantation operation. We are glad that this consciousness is being created in our youngsters: That they should volunteer and give their labour to a nation-feeding operation, which as Rajaji said is the biggest industry in India. But we must be a little cautious that the demonstration by amateurs does not cost them more than the labour they practically put in. That would be bad economy.

In this connection a Northern India paper gave a computation. "A Deputy Commissioner (they call Collectors Deputy Commissioners in the North) who gets say Rs. 40 a day as pay spends a day in digging in some village. His petrol (charges to and from the place) and his pay will cost the tax-payer well over Rs. 40, for which the return will be earthwork of the value of As. 4. This is called 'Shrama Daan' in a country where there is excess of manual labour."

Brahma Prakash Sharma from Muzafferpur wrote a letter to the editor of a Northern India daily wherein he gave an instance of an official "Shrama Daan" in a district in the Lucknow division. Two hundred and fifty Government servants worked for 15 days, giving two hours daily, on a job of clearing a six-mile stretch of a canal distributory. The work consisted of digging, desilting and dressing. Actually only one single mile of the six-mile stretch could be cleared during this time. The Irrigation Department had estimated the cost at 3,500 rupees for the six miles. A mile of this, after deductions for redressing the ameteurish work of the officials, was assessed at Rs. 400. But the worth of this "Shrama Daan" was shown at Rs. 40,000; or was it Rs. 60,000?

While boys and officials and all of us plump for "labour gifts" to build up the New India of our dreams, there should not be any economic waste as in the instances given above. This the organisers of "Shrama Daan" demonstrations would do well to keep constantly in mind.

Make It Model

WITH good prospects for development both as a village industries centre and also as the prospective site of the Gandhi Museum to be shortly established there, the sanitation of the Kora Kendra and the village of Shimpavali have yet to be brought up to a decent level. At present both the places are infested with a multitude of mosquitoes and the approach roads are still not what they should be. Work on the roads is being undertaken and by the time Pt. Nehru pays his visit to the place some time in October to open the Gandhi Museum it is expected that they will be in shipshape condition. The drainage of the places also, surrounded as they are by fields, deserves to be attended to. The residents in these places often suffer from malaria and other avoidable diseases due to the insanitary conditions. This does require to be looked into without any unnecessary delay. It is good to develop methods — and better methods — of agriculture and make attempts to improve our village industries, which the Kora Kendra is sincerely trying to do. But the workers and residents round about also should have healthy surroundings in which to live and work with good enthusiasm. The days lost for work due to illness are a drain on the economy of the country's man-power resources. When it is a question of loss of man-days of trained workers it deserves first consideration. Hence the Kendra should make the improvement of the surroundings and the sanitation the first charge on its resources. This criticism of course comes from a desire for betterment of the living conditions of the workers and the residents of the locality, who may by and by be of help to the Kendra's activities. We wish it is taken in the spirit in which it is offered and the suggestions implemented with a wholehearted drive to make it not merely an ideal village industries centre but also a model village to live in.

Equipment For Oil Refinery

A major shipment of petroleum refining equipment for the STANVIC Bombay Refinery arrived in Bombay via the s. s. "Houfalize" from Antwerp.

With the arrival of these vital installations—the Crude and Main Fractionating Towers, the Reactor Vessel and the Regenerator—the Refinery is beginning to take—definite shape.

The largest unit, the 144-feet-long Main Fractionating Tower is used to separate the products of Crude petroleum, such as gasoline, kerosene and diesel oils.

Like the first shipment of heavy equipment in May, these units will be off-loaded on to a giant 28-wheel lorry aboard a barge. After the barge has been grounded at the Pir Pau mole adjacent to the Refinery, the lorry will be driven off on to a specially built landing platform.

An old lady asked the conductor: Which end of the bus do I get off?

Conductor: It stops at both ends, madam!

*

Mrs. Smith: What part of the car causes the most accident?

Mrs. Dominic: The nut at the wheel!

JULY 12. 1953.

The World Of Stamps

BY KUNG

Philately And High Finance

HAPHAZARD SPECULATION CAN BE DANGEROUS

KEEPING a collection up-to-date and at a fairly high level without going into bankruptcy constitutes one of the biggest headaches of philately. Starting off on a purely amateur level, stamp collecting has become increasingly tangled with high finance. In fact it would be true to say that not one collector in a million nowadays dares ignore the monetary side of the hobby.

The approaches of the beginner and the advanced philatelist will obviously be very different, but there is a sameness in the bare essentials of philatelic finance that makes a serious consideration of this angle essential for specialist and tyro alike. It is for this reason that the financial sections of the various philatelic magazines are among the most popular with collectors.

From time to time notes have been given on this page dealing with the monetary side. Today I am reprinting an article that gives a brilliant summary of the financial angle, pointing out some of the factors that influence the trend of the stamp market and hinting at some of the pitfalls that must be avoided if a collector intends to make the hobby pay its way.

The author of the article reprinted below is Mr. Campbell Paterson, head of a famous firm of stamp dealers in New Zealand. The article originally appeared in the house organ of the firm in question. The article has been written from the Australian angle, besides which some of the examples quoted have to be revised and brought up to date, but in their fundamentals these notes are an accurate guide to the elements of stamp finance and will repay serious study. Mr. Patterson writes:

I have yet to meet the collector who is completely indifferent to the investment side of the hobby. Some profess not to be (much), but just try to buy from them stamps for which they paid 6d. and which are now catalogued at £10! So I write with complete conviction that all my readers are as money-minded as I am myself. And why not? There are very few hobbies in which the participant has any hope of getting his fun and making a profit at the same time but philately is one of them. We might as well make the most of it.

So, having dragged everyone down to my low mercenary level, I will say that I think that the money angle should be kept strictly under control. I believe that the collector who gets the maximum enjoyment is the one who puts philately first and profits last in his scheme of things—in fact, as I hope to show, by putting philately first the collector gets the most fun and can forget the profit, for "it will look after itself".

The last 15 to 20 years have seen a tremendous change in the course of stamp collecting. Upto 1935 the hobby was—in the public estimation—a matter for children and cranks. Press references to philatelic matters were invariably inaccurate, condescending and facetious. But after 1935 there was a remarkable influx of newcomers to the hobby. Press reports became if possible, more inaccurate, but no longer condescending and certainly no longer facetious. Stamps were now Big Business and as such merited respect.

Upward Trend

The influx of new blood coincided with the recovery from the depression and the subsequent inflationary tendency in the war and post-war years, the result being a tremendous upward pressure on stamp values. Where this was exerted on older issues which existed in strictly limited quantities, the rises in value were meteoric. One has only to compare catalogue values of the years 1934 and 1944 to see this clearly.

Naturally—and unfortunately—the rising market attracted the attention of large numbers of speculators with loose money, who would otherwise have confined their attentions to the stock market. Now it is essential in stock market dealings to remember that the value of any stock—though it may be affected to some degree by other factors—depends ultimately on the "consumer demand" for the commodity or service provided by the company or institution behind that stock

But though the investors must have realised this in their stock market dealings, they apparently left their brains outside when they went into stamps, for they appear to have forgotten completely that the real value of stamps too is entirely governed by consumer (i.e. collector) demand. I was a junior in the legitimate trade at the time (1942-1948) when this crazy "dealing" was at its height.

One saw investors buying and selling huge "parcels" of stamps in sheet form—passing them back and forth at ever-increasing prices, with never a thought for their ultimate destination or whether there were enough collectors ever to "consume" such quantities.

Herd Instinct

It is regrettable that many real collectors were bitten by the same bug at this time. Ignoring the obvious fact that what they could do, thousands of others could and would do, speculators bought up new issues by the dozen and more sheets. Sales of New Zealand Commemoratives and Health stamps rose to huge proportions. On "first days" post office counters were besieged by hopeful souls who saw in every issue a potential repetition of the 1931 Healths — a ridiculous idea, for in 1931 few were interested in stamps and even fewer had the money to buy them.

Now, with a period of somewhat "tighter" money upon us, it has at last dawned upon these investors that the genuine collectors are not interested in paying 100 per cent over face value for stamps which exist in millions and which indeed they already hold, having bought their singles or blocks at the time of issue. Since there are no investors willing to buy the stamps (all being sellers themselves), the holders find the absence of collector demand somewhat depressing.

Readers may well be wondering what I am leading up to. Am I suggesting that as an investment stamps are no longer good? Or that prices are going to slump all round? Far from it. I believe that philately is not only the best of hobbies but perhaps the only one which, handled wisely, will more than pay for itself. (I do not count horse racing as a hobby—it's a disease!)

Wise Buying

Let me try to explain what I mean by "wisely". As I have shown above. I believe that "investment" in stamps is today a delusion if carried out on the principle of buying in bulk, unless a future market for bulk quantities is assured. Those who are confident of finding such a market I leave to continue on the same lines with my best wishes that they may make a fortune. But to the average genuine collector, the one who gets pleasure from his collection, but who naturally wants to feel also that his money is safe (and who hopes to pull out the occasional plum), I would say this:

Remember always that the man in the street is essentially ignorant where stamps are concerned. He will rush in boots and all at the slightest suggestion that a new issue will be "good", but only if all he has to do is to put up the money. If he is asked to use his brains he will shy like a frightened horse. And that is where the collector has the advantage. Concentrate therefore on material which the general public either (1) Does not know about; (2) cannot get; (3) does not understand, or (4) naturally avoids. (I do not mean, of course, that a collector should ignore new issues, but I do mean if they are open to investors he should restrict himself to what he needs for his album pages. As an investment he can forget them.)

Lest anyone should think that the classes (1), (2), (3) and (4) above are restrictive, I can reassure them.

Invest In These

Class (1)—Stamps the investor does not know about.

This class covers any stamps which arrive unheralded and have a short life or differ in relatively minor detail from their predecessors. Examples are the 3/- N.Z. Pictorial with inverted and reversed watermark and the 2/- Pictorial; Multiple watermark, perf. 13½ x 14. In these two stamps we have fine examples of the potentialities of stamps beyond the ken of investors at the time of their issue.

Class (2)—Stamps the investor cannot get.

By "cannot get" I mean "cannot get in significant quantities". These include Plate Blocks, Counter-coil pairs and all re-entries, retouches, abnormal watermarks—in fact, all "philatelic" varieties.

Class (3)—Stamps the investor does not understand.

This class covers all differences of watermark, perforation, paper, shade and, of course, philatelic varieties. Even if the average investor hears about these, he avoids them as too "difficult", and in any case cannot understand how they could affect values. The knowledgeable investors are so few that their influence can safely be ignored.

Class (4)—Stamps the investor naturally avoids.

Strangely enough, this is the biggest class. It covers all definitive issues—that is, stamps of a non-Commemorative type that are issued for purely postal purposes and which have a long period of issue. The class therefore includes (in New Zealand) the two Pictorial sets, Edward VII, George V and George VI, not to mention the earlier issues. Any catalogue will show that these are the groups in which the prime rarities generally occur. It also includes everything in classes (1), (2) and (3).

Resist any temptation to buy even promising stamps in large bulk. The money saved will be much better devoted to buying rare varieties discovered by other collectors. Even if these do cost high prices, they are the type of thing that lifts the collection out of the common run and by their presence they enhance the value of the whole.

I have in mind such items as the George V imperfs, Pictorial albinos and inverted watermarks. Peace "blurred Centres". George VI inverts, "re-inserted 2d.", and so on. On the past record these are the types of varieties which are the surest bet.

So you see there is little or no restriction. Given intelligence and knowledge—above all, knowledge, it is the golden key to success in philately—the genuine specialist collector can go serenely on today as in the past. He can be confident that he is spending his money wisely, safe from the machinations of speculators and so-called investors, and with the knowledge that his type of collection is on classic lines, surely based on a solid, permanent foundation of collector demand.

NICARAGUAN 'PREXIES'

A set of eighteen stamps is to be issued by the Central American republic of Nicaragua portraying past Presidents of the country. Each stamp will bear a presidential likeness and the dates when he held office. The series has been printed by De La Rue, London, with borders engraved and centres carried out by photogravure.

There will be five stamps in the set for ordinary surface mail and thirteen stamps in the Air set. Colours and values of the stamps are given below The subjects of the individual items are not known at the moment; their names would probably not mean much if they were!

Surface Mail:

4 centavos, vermilion; 6c pale blue; 8c pale brown; 15c scarlet; 50c green

Air Mail:

4c scarlet; 5c orange; 20c slate; 25c turquoise; 30c red; 35c pale green; 40c deep violet; 45c green; 50c bright scarlet; 60c blue, 85c brown; 1 cor. 10c violet; 1 cor. 20c bistre.

Date of issue of the Nicaraguan 'Presidentials' is 25th June.

Dhow-Building In Aden

Dhow building in an important industry on the Hadramouth coast, and Mukalla, in particular, is an important dhow-building centre. Shown above is the shilling stamp of the current Aden series, which shows dhow-building in progress.

Leclerc Stamp Re-Issued

On the 13th of June France has issued a fresh edition of the Leclerc stamp she produced in 1948. The new value is in sepia and bears the legend "General Leclerc, Marechal de France'. Leclerc was undoubtedly one of the greatest figures in recent French military history.

With his country tasting the bitterness of defeat and ground under the heel of the German occupation, Leclerc was one of the leaders who gave a spirit of new hope to the demoralised armies and brought them on from the jungles of Equatorial Africa to the banks of the Rhine, crowning a glorious series of victories with a march that took him to the threshold of Hitler's impregnable mountain retreat of Berchtesgaden.

After the war, Leclerc was stationed in the Far East, where he found himself compelled to be not only a soldier but a politician. His death on a voyage to his motherland proved a grievous loss to France, for she could ill afford to spare a man of his courage, experience and organisational ability.

The design of the new Leclerc commemorative shows the Marshall's portrait with a tank in the foreground and in the distance the spire of the great Cathedral of Strasbourg—a town which he liberated from the Germans.

New Egyptian Definitives

The new Egyptian definitive series which is due to replace the current stamps which bear the blacked-out effigy of ex-king Farouk will bear pictorial and symbolic designs in which all trace of royal associations will be removed. The following are the details of denomination and subject of the new set.

1 millieme, 'Fasces' symbolising Unity.

2 mils., Egyptian men, symbolic design representing 'Order'.

3 mils, Egyptian woman, symbolic of 'Work'.

4 mils., Egyptian peasant, representing the agricultural life of the country.

10 mils., 'Defence' shown by Egyptian soldier.

15 mils., Young Egyptian and Flag of the country symbolic of Patriotism.

17 mils., 'Family Life', represented by man, woman and child.

20 mils., Egyptian workman representing 'Industry'.

30 mils. Design showing 'Defence', past and present.

32 mils., Design showing modern and ancient forms of navigation.

40 mils., Scenic view of Cairo.

50 mils., View of the University of Giza.

100 mils., View of the Assouan Dam.

200 mils., Design showing the Sphinx and the Nile.

500 mils., Portrait of Tutankhamen.

1000 mils., Portrait of Queen Nefertiti.

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This 91st Edition now under preparation will contain new and valuable features in addition to a wealth of detailed and general information collected from all over the WORLD and in particular relating to INDIA and PAKISTAN. An indispensable book of reference. To be published in January 1954—Reduced price Rs. 36/-.

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PUBLIC NOTICES

NOTICE

TENDERS are invited in sealed covers for the supply of the following steam valves to suit 80 lbs. working pressure 500 F superheat.

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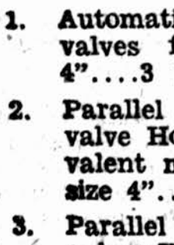
GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT,

P. W. Workshops & Stores, Madras.

(6659)

THE FAMOUS ASTROLOGER



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MR. J. A. THIVY APPOINTED MINISTER TO ETHIOPIA

NEW DELHI, July 11: "Mr. J. A. Thivy, presently Commissmissioner for the Government of India in Mauritius, has been appointed Minister of India to Ethiopia," says a press note issued by the Ministry of External Affairs, New Delhi.

City & Suburb

TODAY

Hindu: Ashad Shud 1, 2009.
Muslim: Savval 29, 1372.
Parsi: Behman 14, 1322.
Sunrise 6-08 a.m.
Sunset 7-20 p.m.
Hightide 00-26, 13-12.
Lowtide 06-22, 19-24.

TODAY'S ENGAGEMENTS

HANUMAN VYAYAM PRASARAK MANDAL: Arrival of Indian team to International Federation of Gymnastics at V.T., 8-30 a.m.

BOMBAY PROVINCIAL RASHTRABASHA PRACHAR SABHA: Seventh Convocation at St. Xavier's High School Hall, Dhobi Talao, 4-30 p.m.

BYCULLA DISTRICT CONGRESS COMMITTEE: Opening Ceremony of District Congress Committee Office at Khatau Makanji Chawl, 868 Haines Road, Byculla, by Mr. S. K. Patil at 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS Jehangir Wadia Building, Flora Fountain: Free Public lecture on "The Drama of Evolution" at 6-15 p.m."

PRAJA SOCIALIST PARTY Under the auspices of the Praja Socialist Party, a public meeting will be held at 6 p.m. at Podar College, Matunga. Shri Asoka Mehta will speak on "Developments in Eastern Europe".

SHRINE OF SUPREME CULTURE: Shri-Vidya Siddhi Kendra. Service by Dr. Trivikram on: "Body is Palace, not Prison of the Soul" at Radha Kunj, Shivaji Park at 5-30 p.ml

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BOMBAY, Saturday

Mr. Dinkarrao N. Desai, Minister of Law and Education, is leaving for Broach tonight. He will return to Bombay on July 15.

Rain In Lake Region

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Mr. K. B. Carnac, Hydraulic Engineer, Bombay Municipality, told a representative of this paper that "at the moment" there was no ground for complaint about the rainfall in the lake regions.

The present lake level at Tansa, the principal source of water supply for Bombay's three million citizens, is 467.66 feet, which compares favourably with the level of 395 feet this time last year.

The rainfall at the lake in the last 24 hours was negligible—only 75 cents. The rise in the level was .20 foot. The total rainfall at the lake is 42.57 inches which is six inches above normal.

The lake level at Vihar is 243.20 feet, the rise in the last 24 hours ending 6-00 a.m. today being .20 foot. The rainfall in this period was 53 cents, the total for the season being 56.93—very much above the average.

Tulsi received the highest rainfall in the lake regions in the last 24 hours—1.27 inch. The lake level rose by six inches, it being 446.50 feet at present. The total rainfal at the lake so far amounts to 49.54 inches.

Vanamahotsava Twice Blessed!

BOMBAY, Saturday: The District Development Board, Mehsana, has decided to celebrate the Vanamahotsava Week from July 18 to 24. It has offered to pay Re. 1 for every mango tree for the first five years to those village panchayats which would grow public groves consisting of at least 100 trees in their villages.

TODAY'S RADIO

BOMBAY

243 Metres.

07-00 Mangal prabhat, 07-10 Programme, 07-15 M Songs, 07-30 Swar kalika, 07-45 Leelavati V Mehta, G songs, 08-15 V S Deshpande, asavari, v.d., 11-45 Mandakini Gadre, gaud sarang, 12-15 For women, G, 13-10 B N Bali, sur suhag, 13-40 Symp. concert.

17-30 V S Deshpande, puria dhanashree, 18-05 Music, 18-10 Locals, 18-20 Leelavati V Mehta, G songs, 18-30 Mandakini Gadre, puria v.d., 19-00 B N Bali, sur suhag, 19-30 For industrial workers, 20-15 Mandakini Gadre, kedara and thumri, 20-45 Leelavati V Mehta, G songs, 21-15 K music, 21-45 Guest, 21-55 Music, 22-00 Chamber music.

VARIATIONS 353 Metres.

08-00 B N Bali, sur suhag, 08-45 Kalindi Keskar, Badhe compsns., 11-00 your choice, 12-15 Kalindi Keskar, sarang, v.d. 13-00 M songs 1-30 H songs, 13-50 D V Paluskar, shudh sarang.

17-30 For children, M, 18-20 For villages in M, at 18-50 in K, 19-30 AIR artist, bageshree, 20-30 H talk, 20-45 Konkani prog., 21-15 Kalindi Keskar, pad, 21-30 V S Deshpande, megh, v.d., 22-00 D V Paluskar, vocal.

BARODA-AHMEDABAD

250m., 326.1m—07-30 AIR artist, bhajans, 07-45 Prayer, 08-15 T Upadhyaya, kh. v.d., 09-00 T Upadhyaya, vocal, 09-15 Delhi recital, 10-00 For children, G, 18-00 and 18-10 M Choksi, Geets, 18-20 B B Khan, vocal, 18-30 Locals (Ahm.), 18-35 Mixed songs (Ahm.), 18-30 For rural listeners (Baroda), 19-00 T Upadhyaya, khamaj thumri, bhajan, 19-15 B B Khan, Bhagat and Shah's works, 19-30 For industrial workers, (Ahm.), 19-30 Locals (Baroda), 19-35 Geet sudha (Baroda), 20-15 T Upadhyaya, raag puria, 20-30 Choice, 21-15 B B Khan, bhajans, 21-30 'Pragna', play by D Shukla.

RADIO CEYLON

19.84m.—7-00 a.m. Music in March Time, 7-15 Records at random, 7-30 BBC News, 7-45 Orchestral Interlude, 8-00 Sunday Serenade, 8-15 Voice of Prophecy, 8-45 Make Mine Music, 9-00 Choice of People.

25.05m.—6-00 p.m. Album of Familiar Favourites, 6-15 Home News, 6-30 BBC News and News Talk, 6-45 I hear Southland Singing, 7-00 Swing and Sway with Sammy Kaye, 7-15 Jimmy Manuel at Keyboard, 7-30 Waltzes of World, 8-00 Ovaltine, 8-30 Melody Tours, 9-00 Hour of Charm, 9-30 Voice of Prophecy, 10-00 Musicale, 10-45 Eventide Echoes.

MORNING-HINDI: 31.h.—7-00|9-00 a.m. Musical Programmes, 9-00|9-30 a.m. Jeet Ya Haar.

EVENING-HINDI: 41m.—7-00|7-45 p.m. Musical Programmes, 7-45 p.m. Lipton Show, 8-00 Binaca Geet Mala, 8-30 Jagmohan Sings (Sandoz), 8-45|10-00 Musical Programmes.

B. B. C.

GENERAL OVERSEAS SERVICE:— 15-15 Riddick String Orch., 16-00 Service, 16-45 Sports, 17-00 Eng. mag., 17-30 Forces' show, 18-45 Mr. Music!, 19-45 Concerto, 20-45 Personal portrait, 21-00 In town tonight, 21-45 London forum, 22-15 Service, 23-00 Top flight.

EASTERN SERVICE:— 18-45 London calling Asia, 19-30 For India, 19-45 For students, 20-05 Arts review, 20-15 For Pak, 20-15 Meet students, 20-35 Mail bag.

CRICKET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND

On Sunday July 12, 1953 at 9-45 p.m. All India Radio, Bombay will broadcast a talk on CRICKET IN INDIA AND ENGLAND by Mr. Raymond Pamenter. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

AIR Bombay will relay from Delhi a talk by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister for Health, on July 12, 1953 at 8-30 p.m. This can be heard on 243.9 and 41.44 metres.

Dr. VIKRAM A. SARABHAI.

CONFERENCE ON COSMIC RAYS

Dr. Sarabhai To Attend

(From Our Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, July 11.

Dr. Vikram Ambalal Sarabhai who has been invited to attend the International Council of Scientific Union for the third Geophysical year to be held in Brussels hails from a wealthy family of Ahmedabad. He is a member of the American Physical Society and fellow of Indian Academy of Sciences. He founded the Physical Research Laboratory at Ahmedabad in 1946. He was Director of the Laboratory till 1948 and he is professor of Cosmic Ray Physics since 1948.

At the Physical Research Laboratory, his principal contribution has been towards the study of the variations of cosmic rays. Dr. Sarabhai is actively concerned with the management of the Ahmedabad Textile Industry's Research Association of which he is a member of the Council of Administration.

Dr. Sarabhai has been nominated by the Government of India to represent this country at a special meeting of the International Council of Scientific Union. He will be attending this meeting as an Observer at the end of this month and thereafter attend the Congress of Cosmic Rays at the Pyrenees.

School Buildings In Merged Areas

SPECIAL GRANTS SANCTIONED

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Further grants totalling Rs. 4,19,300 have been sanctioned by the Government of Bombay to the various District Building Committees for constructing primary school buildings in the merged State areas. This amount represents part of the balances left over by the merged States, which are to be utilised to the best advantage of the State areas concerned. Out of these balances, the Government had sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 3,91,400 to various District Building Committees for the construction of primary school buildings two years ago. The fresh building grants have been allocated as follows:—

Rs. 15,000 for ex-Kurundwad Junior State area; Rs. 10,000 for Mudhol Taluka; Rs. 90,000 for ex-Rajpipla State area; Rs. 20,000 for ex-Savnur State area; Rs. 1,22,000 for ex-Balasinor State area; Rs. 1,00,000 for ex-Bhor State area; Rs. 42,800 for Mansa Town; Rs. 15,000 for ex-Surgana State area and Rs. 4,500 for ex-Jambughoda State area.

4 P.C. BOMBAY STATE 1963 LOAN

Amount Call Rs. 500 Lakhs

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE Government of Bombay has issued 4 per cent development loan 1963 at par and redeemable at par on 15th July 1953. The amount of the loan is Rs. 500 lakhs and subscriptions will be received from the 15th to the 23rd July. The loan will be closed without notice as soon as it appears that the total amount has reached Rs. 500 lakhs.

The annual revenue of the State excluding receipts in the Dangs District net receipts collected under the Sugarcane Cess Act and the amounts transferred from the Central Road Development Fund, the State Road Development Fund, the special Development and the Bombay State Development Fund, the special Development and the Bombay State Development Fund is about Rs. 5,710 lakhs on the basis of the last three years' actuals. It is generally believed that the loan would be over subscribed before the time allowed.

Saurashtra Too To Float Loan

RAJKOT, July 11 (UPI): The State Bank of Saurashtra has issued the following press note "The Saurashtra State Bank will float a development loan for Rupees one crore repayable in July 15, 1963.

"The loan will be kept open for eight days.

To encourage saving and assist small investors to subscribe the State Bank of Saurashtra offers the following facilities:

The subscriber in the first instance should pay only ten per cent of his subscription, the balance of ninety per cent to be advanced by the bank against government securities. The balance of ninety per cent is to be liquidated by monthly instalments within three or four years bearing interest at four per cent.

Karnatak 'Varsity M. ED. EXAM. RESULTS

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the results of the M.Ed. examination of the Karnatak university, held in June 1953. (Dharwar Centre).

SECOND CLASS: Kulkarni, Madhav Narayan.

PASS: S. K. Hulsogi, B. D. Karajgi, L. G. Koppar, D. G. Phatak, N. K. Shirhatti, S. R. Kulkarni, M. S. Uppin, G. V. Joshi, S. A. Kulkarni, M. C. Maniyar, R. K. Nadgouda, and S. A. Bhoj.

GUJARAT UNIVERSITY M. S. EXAM. RESULTS

AHMEDABAD, July 11 (UPI): Following are the results of the MS (old course) and MS (new course) examination of the Gujarat University.

MS old course: None of the candidates who appeared at the MS old course examination of this University held in April 1953 is successful at the examination.

MS new course: Part One examination. Branch One. Out of seven candidates registered for the examination only candidate No. 4 has passed.

VANAMAHOTSAVA IN THANA

BOMBAY, Saturday: Vanamahotsava in Thana District was inaugurated by the District Collector, Mr. D. J. Madan, by planting a mango sapling in the compound of the Collectorate yesterday. Other District Officers and prominent non-officials, who attended the function, followed the Collector and planted seedlings in rows in the same compound.

Between You And Me

By Me

PANDIT OMKARNATH THAKUR, who returned to India after taking part in the proceedings of the World Peace Council at Budapest, is a picturesque and versatile personality.

One may not agree with the "peace offensive" and the "dove-flying" of the Soviet brand, but these peace conferences on the Continent which have become an annual feature enable a big cross-section of Indian society to know and to be known in Europe. This year the Indian Delegation numbered 19 in strength and consisted not merely of scientists like S. S. Sokhey and Satyen Bose, but also outstanding musicians like Pandit Omkarnath and Anil Biswas.

This is not the Pandit's first visit to Europe. Two decades back, he was in the Indian Delegation which attended the International Music Festival in Italy. He then had a long interview with Signor Mussolini and gave a demonstration of Indian music before him. The recital started from an interesting episode. In the course of his talk, Signor Mussolini told Pandit Omkarnath that Indian music was full of pathos, very feminine and goody-goody and had no martial tempo about it. This provoked Panditji to give a bit of his voice and he rattled off a tune, full of sound and fury, teeming with "gamaks" and high voltage "Tans". His vocal Volcano and melodic eruptions shook Mussolini, who ordered the song to be recorded and promptly notated. Thus Panditji went, sang and conquered.

*

This time Pandit Omkarnath used the Budapest peace platform as the forum for the exposition of Indian music. When he was requested to address the Peace Rally, he said he would sing for half an hour instead of speaking. He started with hymn in Rig Veda and began to hum it in stirring tune. The gist of the hymn which was previously translated for the benefit of the two lakhs of audience ran to the effect.

"We will march together as a team with one mind to attain Shanti."

This old hymn fitted in with the peace slogan and ideology of the gathering at Budapest, who frequently cheered Panditji's performance. Moreover, the three hymns from Rig Veda had a common fold tune touch and could be understood, irrespective of the barriers of language.

Panditji followed this up by singing the famous Meera song, "Jogi mat ja", his well-known stylisation in Bhairavi. His full-range voice covering the "highs and lows" with a crescendo of quick twists and turns was a novel experience to the audience, who had the first glimpse of the glory of Indian music.

Panditji concluded his recital with the singing of the Indian National Anthem. When he stood up on the rostrum to sing the national song, the whole audience of two lakhs stood up as a mark of respect, and this was the only national anthem that was played at the Peace Rally. Panditji is essentially an artist and has nothing to do with peace politics or power groupings. He is to be congratulated for carrying the message of the Indian National Anthem to an audience, whom it cannot easily reach. With his achievements in Afghanistan and Budapest, Panditji has become an international figure in the field of music.

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THE Bombay contingent of artistes, including Mrs. Hirabai Barodekar, Mrs. Jyotsna Bhole and Miss Damayanti Joshi have left for New Delhi on their way to China. They have been invited by the China Peace Committee to give a series of recitals of Indian dance and music to the Chinese people.

Mr. Vilayat Khan, the well-known Sitar player, Mr. Madhav Indurkar, the Tabla artiste, and Master Krishnarao, the front-rank classical singer, are awaiting their passports to join the China mission. While Mrs. Hirabai will enthuse the Chinese with her slim voice of epic height, Miss Damayanti Joshi will make them dance to her Kathak and Kathakali. Mr. Vilayat Khan, who is hailed as the wizard of the strings, is bound to make a good impression and his duets with the Tabla player will give the Chinese a taste of the Marathon which is Indian music.

Poet Vallathol of Kerala and Pankaj Mullick, the well-known musician-actor, are also on their way to China. Poet Vallathol had the unique honour of reciting his Malayalam poems at the Peace Rally at Prague last year. Mr. N. S. Krishnan, the famous film comedian, who visited Russia last year, has given the delegation a bronze statue of Nataraja to be presented to the Chinese artistes. These cultural exchanges at people's level are bound to bring about a new "camaraderie" on the Sino-Indian cultural front. Chinese music is not very difficult for Indian musicians to understand. Last time, a vocalist who accompanied Shrimati Shanta Rao, the well-known Indian dancer, to China picked up some popular Chinese songs and rendered them to Indian audiences on his return. So we can naturally expect our popular artistes like Vilayat Khan and Hirabai Barodekar to give us some Chinese songs on their return.

*

PROHIBITION, with its dry austerity and the wet blanket on the so-called gay life of the city, has produced a juicy story last week. A police officer is reported to have arrested his own wife on a charge of drunkenness and marched her to the lock-up for alleged disorderly behaviour on a public thoroughfare.

This probably beats the world record for "believe it or not" types of stories. It leads to a loose sally of the mind and hazy speculation on the future of wine and women.

According to the convention iniiated by Mr. Morarji Desai, a police officer has to forgo the privilege of a liquor permit. Since teetotalism is compulsory in the police ranks, a "dry" officer can afford the luxury of a "wet" wife!

There are many cases of husband and wife permit-holders. But instances of a teetotaller husband and an 'intoxicant' wife are few and far between, unless the latter is a medical case. In many cases where men are permit-holders, their wives suffer silently or openly rebuke them. Prohibition is one of the directives of the Indian Constitution, which also guarantees civil liberties for all citizens. Have our civil liberties progressed so far that a woman can be a soloist devotee of Comus and Bacchus, irrespective of the spiritual or spirituous preoccupations of her husband?

*

It was a cynic who remarked that the true test of liberty was the amount of liberties which its beneficiaries could take with it. Even with the advent of freedom, our rebellious spirits are not pacified and stalwarts like Acharya Vinoba Bhave and Shri Jayaprakash Narain hold the view that Satyagraha is an inalienable right, even where the government is chosen by the people. To some people, the right-to-work freedom is synonymous with the right to wreck it.

Prohibition has proved the proving ground for the battle between liberty and liberties. Since the enforcement of Prohibition, crime wave is on the ascendant and this is cited as a sign of failure of the Prohibition policy. But these soaring figures may be also due to the increasing vigilance of the police and better methods of detection than in old times. Despite all this watch and vigil, stills and illicit distilleries have sprung up in alarming numbers. They find odd habitations like temples, towers, drains, latrines, etc., and sometimes in quarters near the residences of judges and ministers.

Some months back, the Chief Minister, Shri Morarji Desai, scented a curious smell at midnight somewhere near his quarters on Malabar Hill and ordered a police officer immediately to probe into it. It proved to be a distillery. The more the government is attempting to strengthen the policy of Prohibition, resistance to it becomes more evident, as proved by the figures in the crime chart. While the critics of the Prohibition policy adduce this as irrefutable evidence of failure, prohibitionists contend that it is an index of its increasing measure of success.

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To the argument of anti-Prohibitionists that the abolition of Prohibition would release large funds for development projects and the Five-Year Plan, Rajaji adduced the counter-argument that liquor revenues would not be as bumper as its advocates expected. He said that illicit distillation would go on, even if Prohibition was removed from the Statute Book.

Even in a country like America where Prohibition was tried and given up, bootlegging and illicit distilleries are on the increase. The Licensed Beverage Industries of U.S.A. have inserted an advertisement in the leading papers of America, which shows that a vicious racket of illicit distillation is thriving, even when there is no Prohibition. According to them, when the Federal Excise Tax on distilled spirits was increased from 6 to 9 dollars per gallon in 1944, the profit to be made from the illegal "no tax" whisky has been too big, for organised crime to ignore. By 1946, with copper, sugar and other raw materials available, the "underworld" banks were financing stills, warehouses, trucks and salesmen in setting up shops near metropolitan cities. The recent Federal Tax increase from 9 dollars to 10½ dollars has proved to be a boon to the bootleggers. An innocent-looking cottage in a quiet Long Island suburb housed a still and had been operating at capacity for five months when the police raided the same. According to the local police, it cost the Government nearly 300,000 dollars in taxes.

*

A modern still captured near Lake Wood was able to cheat the Government of over 12,000 dollars every day it operated. The gang had erected a special building with a peaked roof to hide the 22-foot still from passing motorists.

A still seized in January, 1953, in Brooklyn had a daily potential output of over 10,000 "fifths" of illegal whisky and government agents estimated the Federal Excise Tax loss at 750,000 dollars during the three months its operated.

Last September the Philadelphia police seized the biggest still capable of producing over 40,000 "fifths" of bootleg whisky a day. Every day it operated, it robbed the Government of 42,000 dollars.

Under the new increased tax, bootleggers have more reason than ever before to defy the law, because of bumper profits. In 1951 the Federal and State authorities with lamentably inadequate staff were able to seize 20,402 illegal stills. No one knows how many thousands more escaped seizure.

*

Before this record of liquor racket in America where there is a free trade of intoxicants, the exploits of our Swadeshi bootlegging fraternity pale into insignificance. It may be that they ply their trade on cottage industry level and do not know the American "knowhow" of underground mass production.

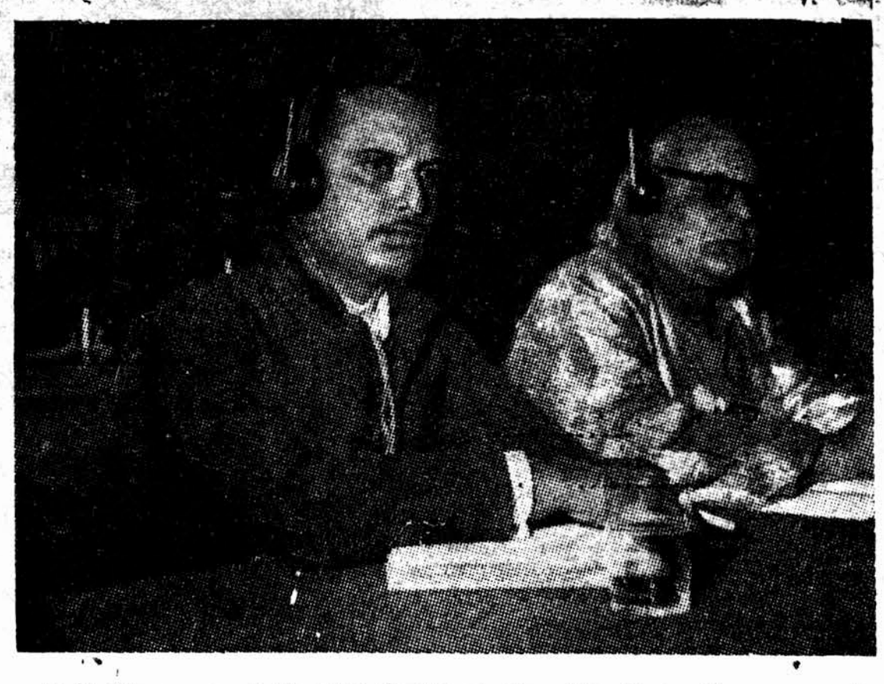
To combat the activities of illicit distillers, the legal distilling industry in U.S.A. suggests to the Government to bring down the liquor tax to rock bottom, increase the penalties for illegal distilling and strengthen the Federal and State enforcement staffs. It is not very easy for a government to cut down the liquor tax, especially when its budget estimates are based on liquor revenue. Even if all these suggestions are carried out, they may abate illicit distillation, but cannot root it out.

In this connection, the following true story is interesting. An Indian who visited the Continent with his family dropped in at a posh Italian hotel for lunch. The table was full with gleaming flasks of variegated liquors. Being a teetotaller, he asked the waiter whether he could get drinking water for himself and his family. The waiter replied that he could have it, but would have to pay extra for it, while the liquors on the table were free. The Indian had to pay a stiff price for drinking water.

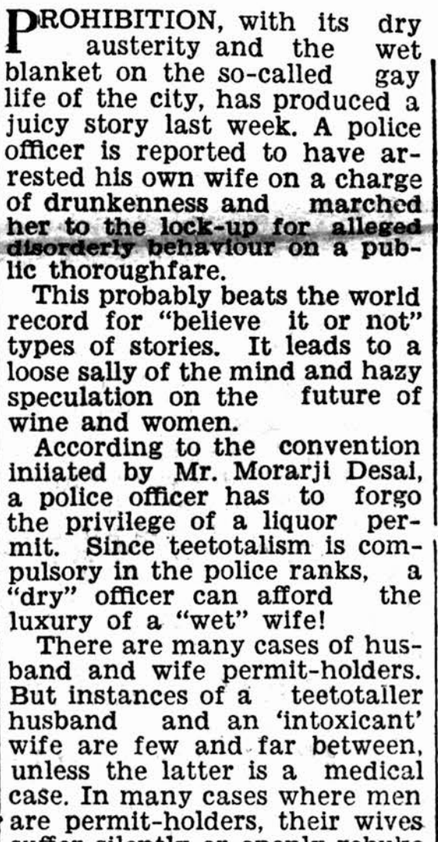
Even if intoxicant liquors are made cheaper than water, there will be still illicit distillation if the distillers can successfully evade heavy liquor tax. This knocks the bottom of the argument of anti-prohibitionists who simplify the problem of alcoholic equation on the theory that if Prohibition goes, illicit distillation will also go. The American figures quoted above refute the fallacy of the argument. Even if Prohibition goes, illicit distillation will go on.

*

What then is the remedy? It is true that you cannot make people moral by an Act of Parliament. But where law fails, articulate and organised public opinion will succeed. It is no use, if people consume the "bootleg stuff" from cycle tubes and tyres and then blame the government for the failure of the Prohibition policy. If public opinion which is the voice of the people wobbles or vegetates and allows bootleggers to hold the law to ransom, then there is an end to democracy and orderly government. In this sense, the bootlegger's defiance of law is a frontal challenge to democracy, which the latter cannot shirk accepting. Unless public conscience is roused and made alive to this grave issue, bootlegging will not stop. In a people's Raj, people must act.



Anil Biswas and Pandit Omkarnath attending the proceedings of Budapest Peace Conference.



CLASSIC KATHAK DANCER FOR CHINA

Damayanti Joshi Joins Cultural Delegation

A report from New Delhi states that an Indian Cultural Delegation under the auspices of the Chinese Peace Council, is to visit China this week.

The delegation, consisting of some of the foremost exponents of Indian dance and music, is to leave New Delhi for Peking by plane. It will visit all the big cities in China and give stage presentations of the various forms of Indian dance and Indian music. The purpose of this visit is to be an exchange of culture and to project before the Chinese people, and to make them more conscious of, Indian art and the development of Indian aesthetics through the ages.

One of the members of this important delegation is Miss Damayanti Joshi. Miss Joshi is wellknown all over the country for her purity of form and the precision of her movements in the performance of the Kathak dance, in which she has specialised. The classical

(Continued on Page 16 Col. 4)

DAY OF FLUCTUATING FORTUNES AT MANCHESTER

England 126 For 4 Against Aussies' 318

MANCHESTER, July 11 (UPI-AFP).

THE third day's play in the Third Test match between England and Australia ended with England fighting with her back to the wall. In reply to Australia's first innings total of 318, England at the draw of stumps to-day made 126 runs for the loss of her first four batsmen.

It was a most interesting day of cricket, with the honours fluctuating as the game progressed. First, batsmen were on top and then the bowlers. For England it was Bedser and Wardle who did the job. Bedser took five wickets for 115 runs, while Wardle three for 70.

Australia was all out at 10 minutes to 3 p.m. (GMT). and England came into bat with nearly three hours left for play.

England began badly losing Edrich and Graveney for only 32 runs. Hutton and Compton then became associated in third wicket partnership which took the side's total to 126 when Compton was caught at the wicket off Archer for an individual score of 45. Compton's departure with barely 20 minutes left for play was a shock for England; and in order to play out the remaining few minutes, Wardle came in place of No. 5 batsman Watson. But yet another big shock was in store for England, as Hutton had to go back to the pavilion in the last but one over before the close of play. England's skipper was out lbw to a well-pitched ball from Lindwall which swung late enough to beat Hutton and hit his bat. His individual score of 66 was marked by remarkable patience blended with aggression. In a stay at the crease of nearly three hours for his 66, Hutton hit ten fours, Watson and Wardle then played out the remaining overs and England finished the day with the none-too-comfortable total of 126 for the loss of four wickets.

Australian attack with its varied type of bowlers found excellent scope from the drying-up rain-sodden pitch. It was made all the more effective due to the very clever handling of bowlers by its skipper Hasset. Indeed, every major bowling change made by Hasset resulted in immediate success. After the first four or five overs were played, top-spinner Hill was suddenly brought in place of Lindwall, and off Hill's third delivery Edrich was caught in the slips with England's total standing at 19.

Graveney came in next and was out to Miller who was called in to bowl medium fast off-spinners round the wicket. It was a surprise for the batsmen and the spectators alike as the speed merchant Miller switched from speed to spin.

The next big achievement for Hassett was when he suddenly brought Lindwall at the fag-end of the day. The reward was immediate once again, as Hutton, who looked well-set for a big score, found himself beaten with a clever swinger. Hutton's departure once again turned the scale in favour of Australia and made England's prospects of saving the game look rather dismal.

SCORE BOARD

AUSTRALIA (1st Innings)

L. Hassett b Bailey	26
A. Morris b Bedser	1
K. Miller b Bedser	17
N. Harvey c Evans b Bedser ..	122
G. Hole c Evans b Bedser ..	66
J. De Courcy l.b.w. b Wardle ..	41
Davidson st. Evans b Laker ..	15
R. Archer c Compton b Bedser	5
R. Lindwall c Edrich b Wardle	1
Hill not out	8
J. Langley c Edrich b Wardle	8
Extras	8
Total	318

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/15; 2/48; 3/48; 4/221; 5/256; 6/285; 7/290; 8/291; 9/302; 10/318.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: A. Bedser 45/10/115/5; T. Bailey 26/4/83/1 J. Wardle 28.3/10/70/3; J. Laker 17/3/42/1.

ENGLAND (1st Innings)

L. Hutton l.b.w. b Lindwall ..	66
W. Edrich c Hole b Hill	6
T. Gravaney c de Courcy b Miler	5
D. Compton c Langley b Archer	45
J. Wardle batting	0
Watson batting	0
Extras	4
Total (for 4 wkts.)	126

FALL OF WICKETS: 1/19; 2/32; 3/126; 4/126.

BOWLING ANALYSIS: Lindwall 9/3/19/1; Archer 11/5/10/1; Hill 18/4/51/1; Miller 16/9/19/1; Davidson 7/1/21/0; Harvey 3/2/2/0.

Biggest Row In Cricket In The Offing

LONDON, July 11 (Nafen): While the Third Test at Manchester continues its "stop and start" progress, sporting circles are looking ahead to next Wednesday or Thursday when the first list of players to tour the West Indies early next year is expected to be announced.

The chief question on everyone's lips is — will Len Hutton be appointed Captain.

Hutton has indicated he is free to make the tour if selected, and if he leads the team he will be the first English professional ever given the job of captaincy of a team going overseas.

Undoubtedly, if Hutton is not selected for the position and an amateur goes in the place — Freddie Brown is one possible and Norman Yardley another — a storm over what is considered to be the MCC's obsolete social attitude towards the game is likely to create the biggest cricketing row in post-war years.

Calcutta Soccer Match Postponed

CALCUTTA, July 11 (UPI): No senior division football match was played today. The only match fixed for today to be played in aid of charity—East Bengal versus Rajasthan was postponed due to unavoidable circumstance. Tomorrow (Sunday) Aryans will meet Wari.

TODAY'S SPORT

FOOTBALL

Cooperage:

4-45 p.m. Indian Gymkhana vs Goan Sports; 6 p.m. I.C.L. vs Tata Sports (Senior Harwood League).

St. Xavier's Ground, Parel:

4 p.m. Twinkle Stars cs Asnora, 5 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana vs Kores Sports Club (Harwood League), 6 p.m. Reserve Bank vs. Goa Republic (Musry Cup Final).

TABLE TENNIS

St. Xavier's College Hall:

9 a.m. and 2-30 p.m. Brothers' Club Open Tournament.

BADMINTON

W.I.A.A. Club House:

4 p.m. Open Tournament.

An incident in last evening's Harwood League football match between the Indian Navy and the Dynamos at the Cooperage. The photo shows Sawant of Dynamos (on right) who missed a "sitter". Chasing Sawant is Bhora of Navy.

BOTH GAMES RESULT IN GOALLESS DRAWS

Navy Climbs To Top Again

Dynamos ..... 0, Indian Navy ..... 0.
St. Francis Goans ..... 0. Burmah-Shell ..... 0.

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE scoreboard stayed completely blank at the Cooperage in the First Division Harwood Football League this evening when Indian Navy met Dynamos and St. Francis Goans met Burmah-Shell earlier.

Indian Navy now come back to the top of the League table with 24 points to their credit from 17 matches, while Tatas stand second with 23 points.

The Navy dominated in the first half, but the second half they were up with their backs against the wall causing the entire proceedings to be well balanced.

Had the Navy made better use of their wingers something disastrous may have sent in against Dynamos. The game was marred by some rough-play. Sawant and Janki were the only sources of danger and they were well in check.

The Navy took to the offensive right from the start. Pereira went through on the flank from Lyngdoh's pass, but sent in a feeble shot which Sheenappa collected. A minute later, Lyngdoh failed to connect a pass by Pereira.

Play was transferred to the other end three minutes later, but no damage was done as both Singh and Thappa cleared well.

Dynamos were fortunate in the seventh minute when Lyngdoh tried to head in a long kick by Raghavan, the Navy centre-half, but Sheenappa got the better of him only to see the ball travel to Nicholson who shot into goal, but Sheenappa had recovered to collect in time.

Sawant went through on the right flank and sent in a goalmouth centre that the Navy goalkeeper punched out. A little later, Singh fouled Janki, but the freekick proved to be in vain.

Sheshappa created a mild sensation midway through when he back passed the ball to goalkeeper Sheenappa dangerously and Lyngdoh failed to clinch the ball away before the goalie gathered it. He, however, accidentally kicked the goalie on the head. No damage was done.

The Navy had the scoring chances to deal a shock on the Dynamos, but Sheenappa saved Jayram's angular long kick and Lyngdoh's top of the box shot.

It was the Navy's turn to run the gauntlet in the twenty-third minute when Sawant slammed in top of the box shot, but Bhattacharjee jumped well up to clear at the expense of the corner; the corner was well taken, but the Navy custodian was fouled and a freekick was awarded in the Navy's favour.

The game now took a turn for the dirty stuff, but besides the hauling up of fouls, no warnings were issued.

The second session was played in a sharp shower which had started during the interval. The Navy attacked, but were soon bearing the brunt of an attack from Dynamos right flank. Sawant's long shot saw Bhattacharjee collect well.

The rain soaked pitch now aided Dynamos considerably. Janki delayed with an open chance and a defender robbed him of the ball, then John collected the clearance, but Singh stopped him in time.

The Navy soon transferred play as the rain stopped in the seventh minute and had Dynamos defending, Sheshappa sent one out for a corner and Jayram's flag-kick was headed to Lyngdoh by Raghwan, but Lyngdoh was hemmed in and Sheshappa cleared.

Janki sent in a goalmouth centre in the fifteenth minute of this period, but Laloo's grounder was safely collected by Bhattacharjee.

Excitement ran fever high in the eighteenth minute when Jayram had Sheshappa beaten and sent in a goalmouth centre which Lyngdoh failed to connect, but Nicholson sent in; Shetty deflected it away and Raju shot to find the goalkeeper save at the expense of a corner. The corner was dangerously averted; Raju's outside drive went over the cross-bar.

The Navy were then in for their period of anxiety. Following a corner clearance by Bhattacharjee, Sawant centred for Salvi to head in past a displaced custodian, but Raghavan saved from goalline only to find Salvi send it back in but this time the ball touched the upright and went out of play.

Six minutes before end Sawant wasted a chance in a million. He was well placed and had only the goalie to beat from five yards away, but shot into him and the goalie punched it away for a corner.

Relieving pressure, Pereira soon sent in a header which Sheenappa saved. Raju then sent in a pass which Lyngdoh connected but Salvi deflected out of touch line; the corner proved in vain. Jayram sent in a well directed drive, which travelled to Pereira, who in turn passed to Lyngdoh; the final effort went wide of the mark.

The teams were:—

INDIAN NAVY: Bhattacharjee; D. Singh, Thappa; Watson, Raghvan, Bhora; Pereira, Raju, Lyngdoh, Nicholson, Jayram.

DYNAMOS: Sheenappa; Sheshappa, George; Narayan, Salvi, Bhaskaran; Sawant; Nadan, Laloo, John, Janki.

Referee: P. S. Gopalan.

SHELL HELD

Burmah-Shell failed to force the issue against a depleted St. Francis Goan's side and were forced to share points in a goalless draw early this evening.

The Goans made hay during the initial period, but despite all their attempts at scoring had no luck. The second session was well in favour of Shell, but the Goans had some good scoring chances which due to their feeble efforts failed to get the better of the Shell custodian.

Poonawalla was once again the Shell defender who towered on every occasion, while the Francis Goans defence appeared shaky. Their forward line moved with cohesion, while Shell were a broken set. A draw was the correct result.

The teams were:—

FRANCIS GOANS: Christopher; E. Gonsalves, Martin; Assis, B. D'Souza, S. D'Costa; E. Fernandes, C. Mendes, E. Rodrigues, Michael, Peter Fernandes.

BURMAH-SHELL: T. Lefebour; Vaidya, Poonawalla; Franklyn, Middlecoat, Bernard; Santan, Noronha, Santiago, W. John, U. Singh.

Referee: D. P. Putnran.

LEAGUE TABLE TO DATE

	P	W	D	L	F	A	Ps.
I. Navy	17	10	4	3	28	14	24
Tata	16	9	5	2	46	16	23
I.C.L.	16	9	5	2	31	17	23
Dynamos	16	8	6	2	26	14	22
Goan S.C.	17	6	7	4	16	16	19
B. Shell	17	5	7	5	22	14	17
Railway	16	5	5	6	16	14	15
Fr. Goans	16	5	4	7	17	13	14
Amateurs	17	3	8	6	15	19	14
Globe	18	5	3	10	19	28	13
I. Gym.	15	2	3	10	10	32	7
Dockyard	17	2	3	12	7	54	7

AL NASIR MASTERS REHMAN WITH FORCEFUL CHESS

State Chess Championship

BOMBAY, Saturday.

AL NASIR defeated S. Rehman in a spectacular star-studded game in the third round of the qualifying division final league of the Bombay State Chess Championship at Chetana, Rampart Row today evening.

Rehman played the Queen's Gambit which Al Nasir defended with a powerful variation of the Slav Defence. Nasir won two Pawns for a piece and forced the issue in grand style. Rehman fought back but to no avail as Al Nasir mastered him with fine tactical manoeuvres.

Minocher Pestonjee was held to a draw by young Soli Tavaria in another encounter. Tavaria played the Colle system and was in a position to draw within twenty one moves. The text of the game follows:—

WHITE:—S. N. Tavaria.

BLACK:—M. P. Pestonjee.

1. P-Q4, Kt-KB3; 2. Kt-KB3, P-Q4; 3. B-B4, P-KKt3; 4. P-K3, B-Kt2; 5. B-Q3, Castles; 6. P-KR3, QKt-2; 7. Castles, P-QB4; 8. P-QB3, P-QKt3; 9. QKt-Q2, B-Kt2; 10. Kt-K5, Kt-R4; 11. B-R2, Kt (R4)-B3; 12. P-KB4, Kt-K5; 13. Kt (Q2) XKt, QPXKt; 14. B-K2, BPXQP; 15. KPXP, KtXKt; 16. BPXKt, P-B4; 17. B-KB4, Q-Q4 threatening mate; white played 18. Q-R4, KR-QB1; 19. Q-Kt5, P-K3; 20. QXQ, BXQ; 21. P-QR3, players agreed to a draw as whoever tries to win loses.

Surendra Bhatt downed R. Sunderam in a long drawn out battle of wits of sixty moves. Bhatt played the Albin Counter Gambit of his rival correctly and came out level in the opening. The material was equal till the end, but Bhatt managed to push his Pawn faster than his rival and win.

The game between P. K. Kanga and F. K. Kanga was drawn.

Vitthal Kuvalekar adjourned his game with Shankar Bhide as the game was not finished in time.

Second Division Harwood League

BOMBAY, Saturday: Asserting their superiority from the start, Matunga Athletic Club proved too good for India Culture League whom they beat by two goals to nil in the Second Division of the Harwood Football League at the St. Xavier's College Gymkhana ground, Parel, this evening. Earlier, Goan Sports Club 'B' got the better of Greater Bombay Police "A" by an identical margin.

For the first ten minutes the later game was confined to midfield. Then Matunga got going. Their forwards moved in harmony and revealed fine understanding. Inside-right Ganesh, who was outstanding in the attack, distributed the ball beautifully. His accurate passes to his colleague Rajan on the right flank was well responded but unluckily for Rajan his shots did not find the net as Shivanand saved well. It was midway through that he was beaten. Ganesh essayed a powerful shot from the top of the box which entered the net.

After the breather Matunga Club still held the whip hand and exploiting their winners Alex and Rajan they spreadeagled the rival defence but to no purpose for somehow the ball refused to get into the goal. Towards the close of play, however, Ganesh chased a through pass and scored. This goal sealed the fate of India Culture League.

The Third Division tie between Goan Rovers and 736 Company Army Sports Club played early in the evening ended in a victory for the former by solitary goal. R. D'Souza was the scorer.

W.I.A.A. BADMINTON

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Following are the matches fixed for tomorrow (Sunday) in the W.I.A.A. Open Badminton Tournament.

4-00 P.M. S. S. Hemmady vs B. B. Rajani, 4-20 P.M. M. B. Rajani vs P. Malhotra, 4-40 P.M. J. V. Dehejia vs P. D. Trivedi, 5-00 P.M. H. J. Bhagat vs M. J. Marshall, 5-20 P.M. H. V. Dehejia vs M. A. Cooper, 5-40 P.M. A. Lekhraj vs. M. Lekhraj (all Juniors' Singles), 6-00 P. M. Miss T. Vakeel vs Miss J. I. Pereira, 6-20 P.M. D. G. A. Rose and K. G. Harlekar vs V. M. Bhat and S. Phalnikar, 6-40 P.M. V. N. Kalambi and M. N. Rao vs S. S. Senjit and S. K. Desai, 7-00 P.M. C. B. Kalappa and Miss Parikh vs H. K. Talyarkhan and Miss M. Heranjal, 7-20 P.M. R. Bhandari and Miss D. Vakeel vs R. Vimawala and Miss H. P. Mistry.

INTER-SERVICES FOOTBALL

NEW DELHI, July 11 (UPI): The Inter-Service Football Championship, 1953-54 will be held in Calcutta from July 29 to August 2, both days inclusive. Five teams, namely, three Army teams drawn from Southern, Eastern and Western Commands and one each from Navy and Air Force will take part in the tournament.

Semi-final Postponed

KANPUR, July 11 (UPI): The second semi-final of the Vijay Memorial Football Tournament scheduled for this evening between City Club, Lucknow and Friends Union Club, Kanpur, could not be played due to heavy downpour a couple of hours before the scheduled time of the match. In spite of both teams present on the green park, waterlogged ground conditions did not permit the match to be played and the crowd went back disappointed. This will be replayed on Monday, July 13.

Third In Race, First In Pluck

LONDON, July 10: Dorothy Saunders, 18-year-old Irish runner, was only third in the women's Amateur Athletic Association 440-yard championship event held recently at the White City.

But if the prize had been given for bravery she would have been an easy winner.

One she was Ireland's fastest girl sprinter. Then came a car crash. She smashed a leg. Doctors put that right during the six months Dorothy spent in hospital but she is still feeling the effects of injuries she suffered in her wrist.

They necessitated a delicate operation on a blood vessel. Three of her fingers are still useless.

Determined to fight her way back to the running track, Dorothy came to England for convalescence. She went back into training — and pulled a muscle.

It was still out of order when the time came for the White City event.

Despite that disadvantage, she covered the 440 yards in 58.6 seconds. Her time was only 1.8 seconds short of the record for the distance—NAFEN.

ITALY EVENS WITH SINGLES VICTORY

BRUSSELS, July 11.

Italy levelled in their Davis Cup European Zone Davis Cup Tie with Belgium here today when Giuseppe Merlo beat Belgium's Jackie Brichant 4/6, 6/1, 4/6 and 10/8 In a match stopped by darkness last night. The match was interrupted last night with Brichant was leading 6/4, 1/6, 6/4, 1/3.

The double match Brichant and Philippe Washer versus Gnanni Cucelli and Marcillo Del Bello, due to be played today, was postponed until tomorrow at Brichant's request, the two remaining singles' matches will be played on Monday.

AGRA CYCLISTS IN COLOMBO

COLOMBO, July 11 (Nafen): Three Indian undergraduates and a don, who set out from the University of Agra on bicycles on May 5 on a tour of Indian cities and Ceylon, arrived here.

The adventurers are Satish Chandra Srivastava, Bakshi Serender Singh, Somanath Anand and G. S. Asthana, a lecturer in English.

On their arrival in Colombo the cyclists told pressmen they had always a fascination for Ceylon and longed to see the country, but could not afford to collect enough money for tour until the Agra College Students' Union offered them Rs. 500.

The tourists are scheduled to visit several interesting places, including the Ruined Cities.

INDIAN SPORTS MEET IN LONDON

LONDON, July 11.

Over a thousand Indian in London attended an Indian sports meeting in Regent's Park today, "Tiger" Tensing was one of those invited, but was unable to attend as he was in bed with influenza. The sports day is an annual event organised by the Indian Association and Institute.

AGA KHAN'S FILLY WINS IRISH OAKS

THE CURRAGH COUNTRY KILDARE (Eire), July 11: The Aga Khan's filly Noory, trained in France by Richard Carver, won the Irish Oaks run over a mile and half here today. Noory, ridden by Charlie Smirke, started at two to one. Mr. A. Hawkin's Fine Flower, a one hundred to seven chance was second and the even money favourite, Northern Gleam, owned by Lady Bury was third. Eleven ran.

HYDERABAD 'JAWAR' AND 'RAGI' FOR MYSORE

SECUNDERABAD, July 11 (UPI).

TO expedite the dispatch of 28,000 tons of foodgrains from Hyderabad to Mysore through trade channels, a conference of food officials of the two states was held today under the chairmanship of Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, Union Deputy Minister for Food.

The failure of 'jowar' and 'ragi' crops of eight talukas of Mysore State last year has necessitated Mysore to import grains from neighbouring states. It has already imported 7,000 tons of 'jowar' from Madhya Bharat, 6,000 tons from Madhya Pradesh and 2,000 tons of 'ragi' from Orissa. Now the State has finalised arrangements for 22,000 tons of 'jowar' and 6,000 tons of 'ragi' from Hyderabad.

Due to some practical difficulties the despatch of these commodities from Hyderabad was delayed. While 'ragi' will be made available to Mysore through trade channels. 10,000 tons of 'jowar' will be supplied on Government to Government account and another 10,000 tons through Messrs. Khan Bahadur Ahmed Alladin.

At the conference, Hyderabad officials are reported to have assured that they would make available to Mysore a part of her new 'jowar' crop. Further they undertook to clean the 'jowar' as the latter had complained about its quality.

Besides the Central Deputy Minister, the conference was attended by Mr. N. S. Verma, Supply Secretary, Hyderabad, Mr. Hamied, Director of Food and Mr. K. P. Ramanathiah, Director of Food Supplies, Mysore Government

Tenzing For Shillong

SHILLONG, July 11 (UPI): Everest conqueror Tenzing Norkey has accepted an invitation extended by the public of Shillong to visit the capital of Assam. In view of his crowded programme, Tenzing could not give any date of his possible visit to Shillong but he is expected to reach here by the end of August.

Brisk preparations to present him a fitting reception and a purse are being made.

Mill Worker Waylaid And Robbed

BOMBAY, Saturday.

Four men armed with knives waylaid a city millworker and robbed him of his entire month's earnings which he had just received, the Santa Cruz police reported todav.

It is stated that Dhondu Ramachandra, a worker of the Kohinoor Mill Number One, who was on midshift had received his salary of Rs. 84 on Friday afternoon. After the closure of his shift he was returning home at Kherwadi about 12-30 a.m. As he was nearing the wadi, four persons who were hiding in a ditch by the side of the road, emerged from the darkness and with terrifying shouts pounced upon him.

Before he could realise what he was up against, one of the assailants caught hold of Dhondu, while the rest searched him. Dhondu tried to resist. But one of the men whipped out knife and menacingly pointed it at his throat. In the face of this threat he surrendered the amount. Immediately the men vanished.

The Bombay C.I.D. who were intimated of this incident are now making inquiries.

By Canoe To Kenya

LONDON, July 11 (NAFEN): Two young Norwegians, Reidar Teigan, aged 23, and Odd Ekanger Olsen, aged 22, are paddling their canoe all the way from Larvik, Norway, to Kenya.

They left Larvik on November 9 last year and paddled to Denmark, then followed the coast to the English Channel.

From Le Havre they followed rivers and canals across France to Marseilles, and from there paddled along the French and Italian Riviera to Rome.

The two canoeists expect to take another nine months on their trip across the Mediterranean and through the Red Sea to Kenya.

Clerk Faces Charge Of Misappropriation

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A CLERK in a city import-export firm who complained that he had been deprived of a wallet containing Rs. 1,000, was himself put under arrest by the city police yesterday.

Jethmal Marumal, the clerk in question, was produced before a city Magistrate for the alleged misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 1,000 belonging to the firm.

It was stated that Jethmal was entrusted with the amount to be deposited in the United Commercial Bank where the firm holds an account. To the surprise of his colleagues in the office, he returned within half an hour with a tale which has set a problem for the police. He explained that his pocket had been picked and that the whole amount was missing.

In view of the good record of Jethmal, it has become difficult for the police to disbelieve his story. One more fact which goes in his favour is that during the last few years he had been entrusted by his firm with thousands of rupees on various occasions.

As Jethmal's lawyer Mr. J. M. Kapasi told the Chief Presidency Magistrate this morning, if his client had intended to turn dishonest he would have surely taken his opportunity in the past. In fact, he would have waited for a suitable opportunity to be entrusted with a larger amount, rather than misappropriate a small sum and spoil his reputation.

Meanwhile, Jethmal was ordered to be bailed out on a sum of Rs. 750, pending further inquiries.

ILLICIT DISTILLERS SURRENDER

BOMBAY, Saturday.

An interesting case was reported by the Prohibition Police today to the effect that two illicity distillers escaped while a raid was being conducted on their still, but later, overcome by remorse, gave themselves up to the police.

The story goes that Mohammed Fakir and P. M. Koya had incurred the suspicion of the police for their activities. A watch was maintained on their movements. Yesterday a raid was conducted on their haunt, a small room at 22 Akhtar Gulley. The raid was fruitful in so far as two working stills were found inside, bubbling away with illegal brew. But overturned tables and chairs showed that the tenders of the still had left in a hurry.

The raid yielded 188 gallons of wash and 8 drams of liquor.

The equipment of the still was removed by the Prohibition Police and a net was thrown over the entire State calling on all police officials to look out for Fakir and Koya. Police stations all over the country put extra men on the case, and the services of the Central Preventive Section was seriously being considered if nothing turned up. In the middle of the furore, two persons sheepishly went up to the Police and gave themselves up. They said they were guilty of illicit distillation and that their still in Akhtar Gulley had been found by the Police, but that they themselves had fled from the scene of their crime. The Police took them in and locked them up.

WIFE LOCKED UP IN ROOM

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A WOMAN screaming for help and threatening to jump out of the first floor window of her flat, set a problem to pedestrians walking along a street on Friday afternoon.

Some of them passed along, as busy Bombay people do, without caring to be mixed up with any possible trouble. But quite a few did collect in front of the window of the building at Agripada, as the woman alternately wailed and threatened.

She told them she had been beaten up and locked in by her husband, and asked that she should be let out or she would jump out of the window. Some members of the public who heard this story went and fetched the Agripada police, who broke open the lock on her front door and released her.

She unburdened herself of a long tale of woe. She had a quarrel with her husband the previcus night, as a result of which, she alleged, he had given her a thrashing. In the morning he had locked her up and gone to work.

The police arrested the husband on a charge of wrongful confinement. He was offered bail by a city Magistrate today.

FORD CAR FOUND: PARTS MISSING

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A Ford 'Prefect' car bearing the No. BMZ 4007 which was reported stolen from Princess Street was traced to Worli this morning.

The car belonging to a Mr. Maneckji Damania, was reported to have been found abandoned and left bereft of all the accessories which could be removed. The tyres, steering wheels, upholstery and other equipment of the car too was found removed.

Police reported that such robberies are on the increase in the city and warn the city's motorists against them.

The first meeting of newly constituted All India Council of Labour and Welfare officers will be held in Bombay on Saturday, August 1.

Salt Works Damaged By Rains

MONSOON BREAKS RECORD IN KARWAR

Shimoga Registers 110 Inches

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARWAR, July 11.

THE bunds of Sanikatta salt works have been damaged but the extent of damage is not known, said the Collector of Karwar. Sowing operations in Haliyal and Mundgod Talukas have been suspended due to heavy rainfall.

Siddapur received about 33 inches this week, the highest for the last ten years. Karwar registered about 58 inches, about nine inches more than the last year's record for the same period.

SHIMOGA'S HIGHEST

SHIMOGA (Mysore), July 11 (HS): Hundred and ten inches of rain were recorded here, since the beginning of the rainy season on July 4. This is the highest figure for the last thirty-five years for this village. Thirty-five years back, hundred and fifty inches were recorded, It is learnt from elderly persons here.

NEITHER MERGER NOR SEPARATION

Sk. Abdullah On Indo-Kashmir Relations

SRINAGAR, July 11 (UPI): Addressing the Kashmir National Conference here today Sheikh Mohammad Abdullah said that the relations between India and Kashmir should, in his opinion, be neither one of merger nor of separation. It would be a compromise between the two.

He hoped that a solution of the Kashmir issue, acceptable and honourable to all parties concerned, would emerge during the forthcoming meetings between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan.

The Kashmir Premier regretted that the Government of Kashmir alone was being asked to give proof of sincerity of their attitude towards India every now and then.

BHARATIYA SANGEET SAMAJ

Plans To Encourage Music Research

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A new organisation of musicians called the Bharatiya Sangeet Samaj was formed in Bombay this evening. The objects of the organisation will be to conduct research in music, build up a library of music and encourage young musicians and writing of books on music.

The function which was held at the Bharatiya Bhavan was presided over by Shri Ganapati Shankar Desai, former Mayor of Bombay.

Shri Mangaldas Pakwasa, former Governor of Madhya Pradesh, who delivered the inaugural speech said that there were different schools of music in India, but the main feature of all of them was to provide entertainment to the people. He pointed out there was always the spiritual side of music, namely, that it made people who were in difficulties forget their worries. He expressed the hope that the new organisation would keep all these aspects of music in view.

Mr. D. G. Vyas who also spoke, said that there was need for an organisation like this, because it could extend constructive co-operation to the Government which was trying to elevate music to a higher pedestal.

Among others who spoke were Mr. P. D. Nagarkar and Mama Varerkar, the well-known Marathi litterateur.

A Sixteen-member ad-hoc committee of the new organisation was formed at the function.

STRONG MAN RE-ELECTED

Syrian Election Results

DAMASCUS, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Syrian strong man, General Shishakly, was re-elected President today by 861,910 votes out of 864,425 votes cast.

The new Syrian constitution was approved by 861,152 votes out of same total.

PRO-PAKISTAN SLOGAN

SRINAGAR, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Three persons were arrested by police today at Hazaratbal, eight miles from Srinagar, for staging pro-Pakistan demonstrations, according to reliable sources.

As soon as "Nimaz" was over within the premises of the Hazratbal shrine, a section of the crowd gathered round three youngmen who "inter alia" shouted slogans demanded the withdrawal of Indian troops from Kashmir and holding of speedy plebiscite. They also shouted slogans "Pakistan Zindabad."

After the three persons were taken into custody, the crowd dispersed.

The State authorities later, however, denied having made any arrests at Hazratbal today. It seems that all the three persons taken into custody were let off after some time by the police.

ASTROLOGER SAYS

Watch July 15

BANGKOK, July 11 (UPI-AFP): The Thailand's official astrologer, Prince Chandrathat, predicted here today that the Sun's eclipse on Sunday would lead to "momentous events in Indo-China, Egypt or Korea, possibly on July 15."

He said these events would be important and would have vital bearing on the Korea war.

Oliver The Empire Breaker

Greenwood Goes All Out Against Lyttleton

LONDON, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Mr. Anthony Greenwood, Labour M.P. told a labour party meeting at Portshead, Somerset, tonight that Mr. Oliver Lyttleton, the Colonial Secretary, would go down in history as "Oliver, the empire breaker".

He said "the Government's policy in Africa is leading us headlong to destruction. You cannot close people's schools, suppress trade unions, ban their meetings, and prohibit their newspaper and still persuade them that you are preparing them for democracy".

"The Labour Party saved the Commonwealth by its sensible and progressive policy in India, Burma and Ceylon. Today, the conservative party is presiding over its liquidation. Before we know where we are, vast areas of Africa may well be a blood bath"

MINISTER TRAVELS IN BRAKE VAN

GAYA, July 11 (UPI): Sri A. N. Sinha, Finance Minister of Bihar, while coming from Jhapra to Sonepur on July 9, had to travel in the brake van of the shuttle train, as no accommodation was available in any of the compartments since all were packed up with "barat" parties, according to information reaching here.

Liquor Raid Ends In Watery Grave For Policeman

THANA, July 11 (H.S.)

THE dead body of a policeman who was missing since the prohibition raid on Pimpalas village in Bhivandi taluka last Wednesday, was recovered this morning in the Thana Creek near the old Kasheli bridge.

It may be recalled that during the raid on the village by four prohibition policemen headed by Sub-Inspector Khan, the police had to resort to firing in self-defence, as the villagers attacked them. Three policemen at that time jumped into the waters of the Thana Creek to save themselves from the severe attack. The body of one policeman who was since then missing, was recovered this morning in a highly decomposed state.

The deceased policeman. Shankar Krishna Yadav, did not know swimming. More than 500 persons, including the police attended the funeral procession. At the place of cremation, he was given salute by a posse of armed policemen.

The male members of the Pimpalas village, who had run away since the prohibition raid, have still not returned to the village, it is learnt.

Soviet Envoy To Iran

TEHERAN, July 11 (UPI-AFP): The Soviet Government has officially requested Iran's approval of the appointment of Anatole Lavrentiev, as Soviet and Rumanian Ambassador to Iran, it was announced here today.

He is to succeed Ivan Sadchikov.

Tensing Down With 'Flu

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, July 11.

Tensing, the Everest hero has been advised complete rest sequel to an attack of influenza.

Daughter Improving

An official of the London Hospital for Tropical Diseases told NAFEN today: "Miss Tensing's case is still being investigated. Her condition is satisfactory".

Pempem was admitted to the hospital on Thursday after being confined to bed with sickness and headaches soon after the family's arrival in London.

PARTITION STARTS WITH ANTIQUITIES

TIRUPATI, July 11 (UPI).

THE contents of the present Madras Museum would be divided between the New Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State, a responsible spokesman of the Government revealed to pressmen here.

The spokesman said the possessions of the Andhra and Madras State museums would have their own speciality and would not be of universal availability.

The separation would certainly affect the attractiveness of the Madras museum, he added.

The starting of a state museum in Chandragiri Mahal by collecting the antiquities of local importance was under active consideration of the Government, Mr. A. Ghosh, Director-General of Archaeology told pressmen here.

Mr. Ghosh arrived here accompanied by Mr. R. Subramaniam. He inspected the Raja's Mahal (palace)—at Chandragiri Fort and the dilapidated buildings around.

Mr. Ghosh left for Humpi yesterday en route to Delhi.

Cardiologist On Dr. Syama Prasad's Death

CALCUTTA, July 11 (UPI).

THE probable cause of Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee's death was pulmonary embolism and not coronary attack, according to Dr. A. K. Bose, M.B., M.R.C.P. (Lond.), Cardiologist of the Presidency General Hospital.

At the sub-divisional medical conference at Jhagram on July 5 last, Dr. Bose read a paper analysing the fact regarding Dr. Mookherjee's illness leading to his death, as were available from various press reports.

After analysing the various reports, Dr. Bose came to the following conclusion:—

"Dr. Mookherjee had Phlebothrombosis in his leg resulting in persistent, but not very acute, pain and slight rise of temperature. This is not an uncommon occurrence in medical conditions, particularly when an obese individual is obliged to stay in bed for some days, for any condition whatsoever. This Thrombosis may get dislodged and produce embolisation in the lungs with infarcation resulting in apparent dry pleurisy. These are commonly multiple, so that, when the embolisms are small, as very often the cases, the history is that of repeated attacks of dry pleurisy and pain in the chest.

In such a case Coronary Thrombosis may also supervene, and it is not necessary to postulate this less common association, when it is well known that at any time a bigger embolism may be dislodged, may produce serious symptoms and at times death.

The pain and other symptoms of Coronary Thrombosis and pulmonary embolism may be very similar. There may also be a superficial similarity in the electrocardiogram; but they can be easily differentiated from one another."

INDORE: Secretary Miss Nirmala Joshi of the Indian Academy of Dance, Drama and Music, Government of India, has arrived in Indore and will stay here for a few days.

LAST OF DELIMITATION WORK

To determine, on the basis of the latest census figures, the number of seats in the House of the People for each State and the number of seats in the Legislative Assembly of each Part A and Part B State, the Delimitation Commission held their last public sitting in Delhi on July 10.

From Left to Right: Shri P. K. Kaul, Member; Shri N. Chandrasekhara Aiyar, Chairman; Shri K. V. K. Sundaram, I.C.S., Chief Election Commissioner, Ex-officio Member; Shri P. S. Subramanian, Secretary; Dr. Satyapal, Associate Member, Punjab; Shri Kedar Nath Saigal, Associate Member, Punjab and Shri C. K. Nair, M.P., President, Delhi Pradesh Congress Committee.

McCarthy Heading For A Fall?

PROBE COMMITTEE MEMBERS RESIGN

Ike's Denunciation Sets Ball Rolling

WASHINGTON, July 11 (NAFEN).

THE general opinion among political observers with regard to the resignation of all three Democratic members of Senator McCarthy's Permanent Investigating Sub-committee is that McCarthy has sustained his first major significant defeat in his meteoric career.

The resignations, sudden and certainly unexpected by Senator McCarthy, followed a public denouncement by President Eisenhower of an article written by Mr. J. Matthews, Staff Director of the Sub-committee, in which the latter asserted that Protestant clergymen were part of the Communist apparatus in America.

Matthews has resigned.

The withdrawal of the Democrats was because they were outvoted on the motion by the four Republican members giving McCarthy full authority personally to hire and fire employees of the committee.

McCarthy's Committee will still carry on but informed observers here believe that McCarthy, with an unbalanced committee, is bound to commit more blunders and that the slippery slope of political destruction is opening up before him.

GANG LEADER IS MAN OF HONOUR!

New Turn In Begum Aga Khan Robbery Case

PARIS, July 11 (Nafen): The drama of the trial in which nine men are accused of complicity in the £200,000 jewel hold-up of the Begum Aga Khan, took a new turn when Pierre Berteaux, former Director-General of the Paris Surete, stepped into the witness box and amid an uproar from the crowded public gallery said, Paul Lecca, the missing leader of the gang, was a "man of honour."

Berteaux was followed into the box by Georges Valantin, former Director of French Criminal Police, who charged that Berteaux was holding back £90,000 worth of the Begum's jewels which are still missing and which resulted in Berteaux being suspended from his post.

Valantin declared Berteaux had formed a joint gang of police and underworld criminals who were all implicated in the hold-up.

Rain Holds Up Tram Cars

CALCUTTA, July 11 (UPI): Rows of tram cars stood motionless this afternoon on the streets—literally hundreds of them were on lines in different sections.

This was not, however, due to any obstruction by 'left' resisters or student agitators. It came from an unexpected quarter.

A sudden shower, perhaps the heaviest of the season, inundated the streets with knee-deep water standing on the tram lines.

U. S. FLAG, ABOVE ALL

WASHINGTON, July 11 (UPI-AFP): President Eisenhower yesterday signed a legislation requiring that the American flag should be displayed above all other national and international flags in the U.S.A. the only exception was made with regard to the U. N. flag at the U. N. Headquarters in New York.

The legislation was designed to avoid recurrence of a certain delicate situation in U. S. A., especially one in which the U.N. flag flew above that of the U.S.A.

ELECTION CLASHES

128 Arrested In Lebanon

BEIRUT, July 11 (Nafen): One nundred and twenty persons, of whom 28 were Communists, have been arrested here for alleged complicity in the bomb throwing incident in a Beirut churchyard during the holding of an election meeting. The casualties included one person with fractured legs and ten others injured.

Despite the tightened security instructions among all election rallies, excitement here is still running high and clashes continue to break out.

Gruenther Succeeds Ridgway

PARIS, July 11 (UPI-AFP): General Matthew Ridgway today handed over his command of Supreme Headquarters of Allied Powers, to his former Chief of Staff, General Alfred Gruenther.

General Ridgway is returning to the United States to take over post of Army Chief of Staff.

Ex-Socialists To Stage Comeback

CALCUTTA, July 11 (Nafen): Socialists who left the All-India organisation last year at the time of merger with the K.M.P.P., have decided to join the Praja Socialist Party, it is understood from a source close to the Party.

Mr. Abhijit Roy Chowdhery, a member of the Socialist Party, is negotiating with P.S.P. leaders on this issue, and it is likely that they will be allowed to rejoin the Party. Indeed P.S.P. circles consider that, in view of the recent political developments, they have no alternative.

Mr. Abhijit Roy Chowdhery, Mr. Bharat Putre, and Miss Sheela Pareira are prominent among Socialists who left the Party on the merger issue.

KREMLIN IS NOT CRACKING

Whitehall Discounts Change In Soviet Policy

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON, July 11.

POLITICAL circles are disinclined to believe that Kremlin's authority is cracking. According to them, M. Malenkov would not have sacked Beria if he was not confident of full control over the situation.

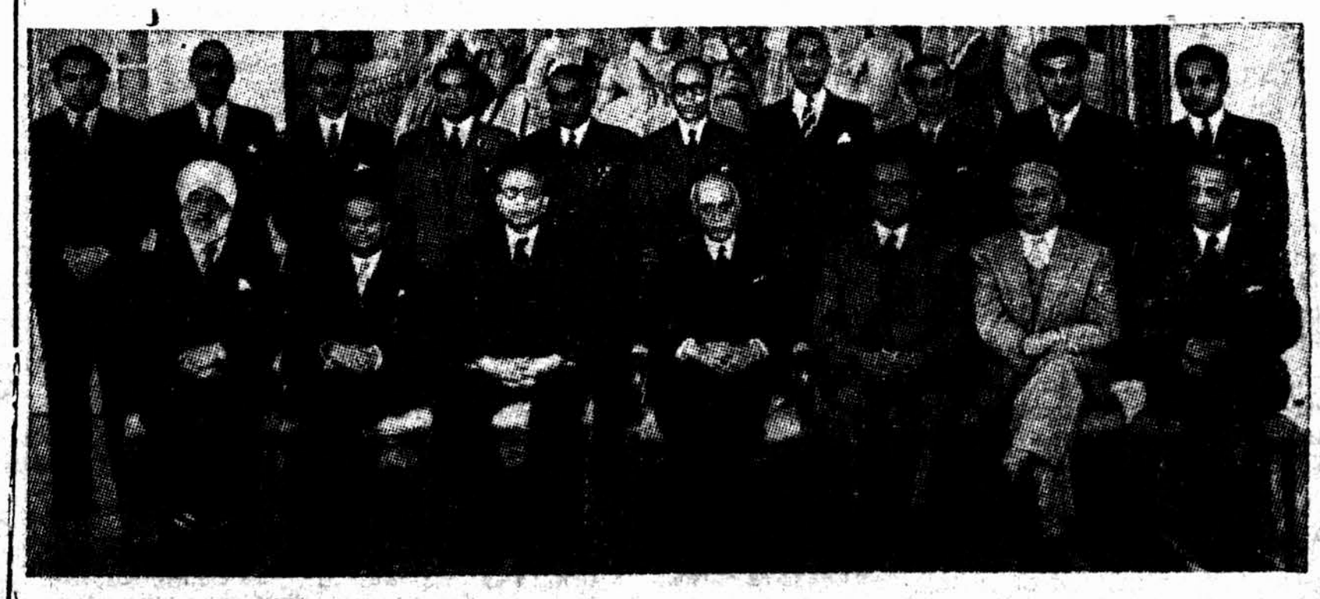
LAVRENTI P. BERIA.

The British Government's comments and preliminary analysis of the significance of Beria's dismissal have been cabled to Lord Salisbury who will use them in his discussions with Mr. Dulles. The new developments have not altered Mr. Churchill's views in favour of an early conference with Russia.

Whitehall experts believe that Malenkov's peace policy will not be reversed as a result of dramatic happenings in Moscow. It is stated that M. Malik, the Soviet Ambassador will inform the British Government next week that the Soviet policy of relieving international tension will continue unchanged.

CAIRO: The first batch of 1,200 Egyptian pilgrims arrived here from Suez enroute to Hedjaz.

INDIAN ENVOYS IN EUROPE



The heads of Indian diplomatic missions in European countries, U.K., and the U.S.A. attended an informal conference held at Buergenstock, during Prime Minister Nehru's recent visit to Switzerland.

The photograph taken on the occasion shows:—(Sitting—L. to R.) Sardar H. S. Malik (France); Shri N. R. Pillai, Secretary-General, Ministry of External Affairs Government of India; Shri B. G. Kher (U.K.); Shri Jawaharlal Nehru; Shri K. P. S. Menon (U.S.S.R.); Shri G. L. Mehta (U.S.A.); and Shri B. R. Sen (Italy and Yugoslavia).

Standing—third from left: Shri Prem Krishen (Czechoslovakia). To his left are: Shri P. A. Menon (Belgium); Shri M. J. Desai (Sweden); Shri S. Dutt (Federal Republic of Germany); Shri B. N. Chakravarty (Netherlands); Shri Y. D. Gundevia (Switzerland).

Line Clear For Korea Armistice

Rhee Comes Round: U.S. Assurances

TOKYO, July 11 (UPI-AFP).

THE South Korean President, Dr. Syngman Rhee at last agreed to accept Korean armistice, the signing of which was believed imminent.

Concessions made by both sides in reaching this agreement were not to be released until after the armistice was signed.

It was known that Dr. Rhee has obtained a security pact guaranteeing South Korea against new Communist aggressions.

Well-informed sources, however, believed that the pact did not necessarily stipulate sending of the United States troops to Korea in case of a new attack. It was not known, however, if the terms of the Korean Pact were similar to those of the Japanese U. S. Security Pact, comprising American military aid in case of internal aggression. Eventualities in the case of a Japanese attack on Korea were not considered in the new agreement. It seemed apparent at this time that once American soldiers left Korea they would never again return although Dr. Syngman Rhee obtained firm assurances that the U. S. troops would not leave before Chinese Communists had left North Korea.

U. S. TERMS

U. S. A. has refused to consider Dr. Rhee's demands for reopening hostilities in case the post-armistice political conference failed, but has conceded substantial economic aid for reconstructing the country devastated by three years of war. Observers here believed that Dr. Syngman Rhee played a clever role from the South Korean point of view in obtaining maximum concessions from the U.S.A., while not "losing face" in his own country.

ARMISTICE TALKS

With the Syngman Rhee problem settled at last, the work of the Pan Mun Jom armistice conference can continue more rapidly, it was felt here. General William Harrison, head of the U. N. Delegation, was able yesterday to give Communist officials guarantees that the armistice would be faithfully observed by South Korea.

The armistice conferences were held twice today and will sit again tomorrow morning. It was hoped the armistice would be signed next week.

The departure for the United States of U. S. Ambassador Mr. Robert Murphy who took a leading part in the armistice negotiations was considered as a sign that the signing of the Korean armistice was now imminent.

Rhee Wrests Assurances

SEOUL, July 11 (UPI-AFP).

Reliable South Korean sources said here today that United States Presidential envoy Mr. Walter Robertson had finally succeeded in reaching an agreement with South Korean President Syngman Rhee to accept the Korean armistice.

Same sources said that Rhee was given assurances of

(I) A mutual security pact between the United States and South Korea,

(II) Withdrawal of United Nations troops would not take place before the withdrawal of Chinese Communist forces from Korea and

(III) Boycotting of post-armistice political conference if and when it meets.

The sources added, however, that President Rhee came to a compromised with Mr. Robertson and dropped his request for unification by using United States forces in the event of the political talks breaking down.

LAST MEETING

This afternoon, Mr. Walter Robertson, United States Presidential envoy to Korea, had a twenty minute meeting with President Syngman Rhee, the twelfth in the series of executive meetings to win South Korean support for armistice.

At the conclusion of the meeting, Mr. Robertson said today's meeting was the last. Robertson told newsmen waiting at the gateway of Dr. Rhee's mansion: "You have been very patient with me. I have been a bad source

(Continued on Page 14)

BOMBAY BROKERS' PROTEST 'STRIKE'

Action Against Clerk Resented

BOMBAY, Saturday.

BROKERS at the Bombay Stock Exchange resorted to a strike today as a protest against the disciplinary action taken by the Board of the Exchange against the clerk of a noted broker.

As a result, the scenes of usual activity in the trading ring were completely conspicuous by their absence, there being no business transactions in spite of the Exchange being officially open, as it is open every alternate Saturday.

Traders gathered in the ring in groups and were found whispering away and discussing in an undertone instead of crying bid against bid as usual. The main theme of discussion everywhere was the merits of the dispute that had brought the business to a standstill.

CAUSE OF TROUBLE

Inquiry into the nature of the dispute revealed that the whole trouble was due to the suspension of Prabhudas Hargovind, the authorised clerk of Mr. Sankalchand Hathising, a well-known broker, by the Board of the Exchange, for cracking jokes in the ring during business hours. Complaints were made to the Board that the clerk's conduct was a source of disturbance to many of those who had been engaged in speculative activities.

After giving due consideration to the complaints before them the Board is reported to have suspended Prabhudas for a week as a measure of discipline.

Annoyed at the attitude of the Board, Mr. Sankalchand is reported to have called upon the Board for an explanation in writing. The Board, however, refused to do anything of the kind.

LINE CLEAR FOR KOREA ARMISTICE

(Continued From Page 13)

of news for you, but Dr. Rhee and I will probably issue a joint statement this afternoon."

Allies Take An Outpost

TOKYO, July 11 (UPI-AFP).

Continued military activity was reported from Korea in a United Nations Headuarters communique today.

The Allies counterattacked this morning retaking an outpost north-east of "Arrowhead", which was won yesterday by Chinese forces in a violent hand-to-hand fighting. Allied troops repulsed an enemy attack last night on outpost "Porkchop" and continued to hold more than half of the hill.

Satisfaction In London

LONDON, July 11 (UPI-AFP).

Diplomatic circles here received with satisfaction reports from Seoul today that President Syngman Rhee had finally accepted an armistice in Korea.

In the absence of official reaction, which will probably only be known after publication this afternoon of the Rhee-Robertson communique on their talks, diplomatic circles considered that the last major obstacle to the conclusion of a military truce would be eliminated. They added that if in their turn the Sino-Koreans accept to sign the armistice agreement without any delay, the end of hostilities would soon be achieved.

Stenographer Arrested

PATIALA, July 11 (UPI): The local police arrested Kishen Chand, a stenographer of the Deputy Commissioner Patiala, in connection with the theft of Rs. 1,500 that took place in the office of the Deputy Commissioner about ten days ago.

BURNPUR FIRING

Bengal Congress Chief's Indictment

CALCUTTA, July 11 (UPI): Sri Atulya Ghosh, President, West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee, in course of a statement to the press today accused the management of the Indian Iron and Steel Company with "bungling and mismanagement" which led to "seven of our friends" being killed in Burnpur firing last Sunday.

Sri Ghosh referred to a press statement by the management of the company in which it stated that several Leftist parties, the West Bengal Congress Committee and the Bihar Provincial INTUC were "vying for power and manoeuvring for position at Burnpur" and regretted that the management "tried to throw mud on political parties."

REPRESSION MUST GO

Shri C. G. Vyas, President, Burnpur Worker's Action Committee, says that if the Government and the Company "really want production, they should immediately remove the brutal repression and create confidence amongst the workers by getting their co-workers released and taking all discharged men back to their duties."

He concludes "anybody who has eyes to see can say that the Burnpore workers will not accept the forced leadership or will not surrender their constitutional rights before ruthless demonstrations, charge sheets, illegal discharges, shootings or bayonet charges, come what may. On the other hand, it has strengthened their will and unity. Let those who are in power know their facts which are generally forgotten in the intoxication of the wine of power."

Stop Press

U. P. GOVT.'S DECISION

LUCKNOW, July 11 (UPI): The U.P. Government have decided to liquidate the Courts of Wards organisation as expeditiously as possible.

SK. ABDULLAH'S FEARS

SRINAGAR, July 11 (UPI): Sheikh Abdullah is reported to have said here last evening that even though the Praja Parishad movement had ceased, conflict of ideas and interests created by the agitation was there.

CONTROLS ON INFANTS' FOODS END

NEW DELHI, July 11: The Government of India have decided to lift, with immediate effect, all controls regarding prices, submission of monthly stock returns, limitation of quantity to be sold in one transaction, limitation of quantity to be possessed at any one time and exhibition of stock and price lists, exercised under the Supply and Prices of Goods Act, 1950, in respect of infants' foods (Glaxo, Horlicks, Cow and Gate Milk and Ostermilk), according to a press note issued by the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

MONSOON VIGOROUS IN SOUTH KONKAN

POONA, July 11 (UPI): Following is the All-India weather summary for Saturday, July 11.

The monsoon continues to be vigorous in the South Konkan, Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal and Punjab Kumaon hills.

Rainfall has been widespread in Malabar, South Kanara and Travancore-Cochin and fairly widespread in Assam, sub-Himalayan West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab, Vindhya Pradesh, East Madhya Pradesh, the Konkan and north Hyderabad.

Principal reported amounts are: Ratnagiri 4 inches, Devgad 3 inches, Karwar 2 inches, Mahabaleshwar 2 inches, Vengurla 3 inches and Raipur 2 inches.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL THE EVENING OF 12TH:

Rainfall will be fairly widespread in Assam, West Bengal Uttar Pradesh, the Punjab hills, north Madhya Bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, east Madhya Pradesh and along the west coast.

The sixth session of the Indian Conference of Social Work will be held in December this year in Hyderabad under the presidentship of Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Minister for Finance, Government of Bombay.

GOVT. SEEKS PUBLIC CO-OPERATION

Hiray's Call For Help In Development Projects

BOMBAY, Saturday.

THE two-day conference of Vice-Chairmen and Honorary Secretaries of the District Development Boards in Bombay State concluded at the Council Hall, Bombay today. Shri B. S. Hiray, Minister for Revenue, Agriculture and Forests, presided.

At the conference, which discussed a manual containing the rules and procedure for conducting the work of the District Development Boards, the office-bearers of the Boards made various suggestions in the light of their day-to-day experience in the districts so that the work of these Boards may be carried out more efficiently.

At today's meeting, Capt. S.P. Mohite, Additional Development Commissioner, explained to the conference the basic principles underlying the Community Development Projects scheme and the type of co-operation which the Government expects from social workers.

Shri Hiray, winding up the deliberations, said that the main idea behind the establishment of these Boards was to secure maximum public co-operation in the execution of Government's development schemes. It was, therefore, expected of the office-bearers that they should move among the people, feel their pulse and seek their co-operation in the execution of Government policies. A District Development Board was not an institution which would invest them with some power or authority but would definitely give them an opportunity to work for the people.

It was not possible, he added, to execute all development schemes for the rural areas entirely out of State funds and the Government did rightly expect that the public would also contribute its mite for its own benefit and betterment. It was, therefore, the responsibility of those who were in charge of these Boards to carry home this point to the people in their respective areas.

The Revenue Minister assured the conference that the Government and its District Officers would try their best to extend them every possible help and to remove their difficulties. He, however, asked to consider Government Officers as their co-workers and approach them with full confidence in them.

C-In-C To Become Minister

CAIRO, July 11 (NAFEN): Under the new proposals to reorganise the Egyptian Ministry of Defence, it was proposed to raise the rank of the present Commander-in-Chief, Major General Abdul Hakim Amer, to that of Minister.

General Amer has, however, rejected this proposal and a draft proposal is to be referred back to the State Council for deletion of this clause.

Giant "Nutcrackers"

LONDON, July 11 (NAFEN): Giant "nutcrackers" have been devised by the Royal Navy to find out how much battering ships will take before they break up.

The "nutcracker"—first of its kind in the world—is claimed to once again put Britain in the forefront of naval progress. Ten years' work by scientists and engineers have gone into its design. Now experts can tell to a few ounces the breaking strain of a ship's hull.

Such knowledge is considered vital with the threat of atom bombs, projectiles and guided missiles in naval warfare.

Patil Hails Them As *Better Ambassadors Of Goodwill Than Official Envoys*

BOMBAY, Saturday.

MR. and Mrs. Homi Talyarkhan today gave a tea-party at Annapurna to the group of 11 American students from the University of California who are at present touring the country on a "know and be known" mission.

Among those who were present were Dr. Dias, the Mayor of Bombay, Mr. S. K. Patil, the BPCC Chief, Miss Indumati Sheth, Deputy Minister for Education, Mr. Mangaldas Pakwasa, a former Governor of Uttar Pradesh, and Mr. P. R. Nayak, the Municipal Commissioner, and Mrs. Nayak.

Mr. Patil welcoming the students said that they were "better ambassadors of goodwill" than the official envoys and hoped that they would help to correct the mistakes and misunderstandings created by the politicians in the past.

Mr. Mangalads Pakwasa asked the students not to be led away by the glitter and glamour of the big cities and fashionable spots in the country. If they wished to see the real India, he added, they should visit the villages, talk to the farmers and labourers and try to understand their problems. He said that they should also make it a point to visit the slum areas in the cities they covered, for, they were the true index of the progress the people had made.

Dr. Dias extending a warm welcome to the students as "the first citizen", congratulated them on their enthusiasm and interest about India. He hoped that they would carry back pleasant memories of their stay here.

APPEAL TO BUSINESSMEN

Mr. Talyarkhan, the host, said that the students should try and see for themselves the progress of the Five Year Plan, especially in the field of community development projects. He hoped that Indian businessmen would help to set up "Ford and Fullbright Foundations" in India to enable Indian students to visit American and other foreign countries on a fact-finding missions.

Miss Indumati Sheth explaining briefly the problems of education in the country said the Government was trying to both expand and improve the quality of education imparted to the students.

Mr. Brent L. Bowen, a member of the group, thanked the hosts for their hospitality. He said that the Indian characteristics that had struck particularly them, especially amongst the students, were kindness and sincerity.

The group will split into two and will leave tomorrow for Bangalore and Trivandrum.

EGYPT DOES NOT WANT TO COLONISE SUDAN

CAIRO, July 11 (NAFEN).

MAJOR SALAH SALEM who is leaving today for the Sudan, stated that Egypt has no desire to colonise the Sudan.

Major Salem who is the Egyptian Minister for National Guidance and Minister for Sudan Affairs, added it was Egypt's intention to utilise large tracts of the Sudan's fertile regions for the benefit of both countries.

He added the River Nile was sufficient for the needs of both countries and, after completion of the new dam in Egypt, Egypt can supply the Sudan's water requirements eleven times over without any additional cost.

New Chief For B. U. J.

RECORD POLLING BY JOURNALISTS

BOMBAY, Saturday: Shri M. Shivram of the Free Press Journal was today unanimously elected as Chairman of the Bombay Union of Journalists.

The following 15 members will constitute the new executive committee of the union.

Shris. M. Shivram, V. N. Bhushan Rao, A. P. Hudlikar, S. B. Kolpe, G. N. Acharya, K. R. Kamath, B. Sheshgiri Rao, B. B. Desai, R. V. Raman, U. G. Sirur, G. D'Cunha, W. Alfred, H. Y. Sharda Prasad, M. Harris and Shrimati Aruna Mookerjee.

In all there were 36 contestants for the 15 seats on the Executive Committee. Out of a total of 223 members of the union, 110 cast their votes.

As there was more than one nomination for the Secretaryship as well as the Treasurership of the Union, elections to these posts will be held next Friday. The contestants are — Shri S. B. Kolpe and Shri K. R. Kamath for the Secretaryship, and Shri Sheshgiri Rao and Shri Sharda Prasad for the Treasurership.

Pak Withdraws Recognition Of Parsi School

DISCRIMINATION ALLEGED

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

KARACHI, July 11.

THE GOVERNMENT OF PAKISTAN ARE REPORTED TO HAVE WITHDRAWN THE RECOGNITION OF THE LOCAL BAI VIRBAIJI SOPARIWALLA PARSI HIGH SCHOOL, FOR HAVING SHOWN DISCRIMINATION AGAINST NON-PARSI STUDENTS.

It is reported that not a single non-Parsi student was given any fee concession and they were charged high rate of fees despite their parents' low income.

The action against the School has been taken under the new Education Code enforced last year, under which this sort of discrimination on communal and religious grounds is strictly prohibited.

COST OF LIVING GOES DOWN

KARACHI, July 10.

The general cost of living index of industrial workers marked a decline of 2.6 per cent in May 1953, as compared with April 1953, says an official statement. The index now stands at 111 (1948-49 is the Base Year) while in May 1952, it stood at 99.

In East Pakistan, the Narayanganj Cost of Living Index advanced by 4.9 per cent in May 1953, over the previous month. Marked raises over the previous month were noted in the retail prices of rice (5.2 per cent), fish (21.9 per cent), Ghee (8.3 per cent) and mustard oil (7.8 per cent) in the food group, and sarees (5.8 per cent), long cloth (9.9 per cent) and shirting coarse (20.8 per cent) in the clothing group in May 1953.

Sales Tax Fraud In Sind

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 11: The local Police have been able to unearth a deep-rooted conspiracy, whereby the Government of Sind were systematically defrauded in the collection of Sales Tax to the extent of over Rs. two lakhs.

Besides a leading local businessman, the police have taken into custody Iqbal Khan and Wahid Khan of the Sind Sales Tax Department, alleged to be the 'brains' behind the fraud. They are charged with conspiring with a number of businessmen in defrauding the Government, of sales tax, which should have been realised in the period 1948-50, and splitting the 'takings' amongst themselves.

The Sales Tax employees, it is further alleged, destroyed Government records showing the sales tax which should have been recoverd from some business firms in Karachi. Besides, many documents and files were either hidden or misplaced intentionally. The police have been able to recover only a portion of these documents.

Further investigations are proceeding. The case has aroused much interest amongst the local business community.

French Senate Passes Financial Proposals

PARIS, July 11 (UPI-AFI): The French Senate last night approved the government financial proposals. The vote was 135 to 115.

Public Accounts Committee

NEW DELHI, July 11: The Public Accounts Committee continued consideration of the appropriation accounts, Defence Services, 1949-50 and 1950-51, and the audit reports thereon.

Vocational Training For Ex-Servicemen

NEW DELHI, July 11.

Ex-Servicemen desirous of receiving vocational or technical training are to be given stipends of Rs. 25 per month by the Ministry of Defence. In addition, hostel accommodation, wherever available will be given free, but the trainees will have to make their own arrangements for messing. Trainees working on machinery in workshops will be given free workshop clothing once every four months.

Vocational training is given in cottage and small-scale industres like handloom weaving, cloth printing and dyeing, manufacture of utensils, sports goods, leather goods and other articles of daily use. Soap-making, book-binding, tailoring, engraving, embroidery and needle-work are also taught.

TECHNICAL TRAINING

Technical training is given in trades like blacksmithy, carpentry, electro-plating, mechanism, painting, pattern-making, tool making, welding, etc.

Vocational training for this year will begin on August 1, and technical training will begin in February 1954. Ex-Servicemen desirous of availing themselves of the facilities offered should have their applications registered with the Employment Exchanges nearest to their homes as early a possible.

NATIONAL RESEARCH CORPORATION

NEW DELHI, July 11 (UPI): A seven-member committee with Shri Kasturbhai Lalbhai, as chairman, has been constituted by the Government of India for undertaking preliminary work in connection with the establishment of the National Research Development Corporation. Other members of the committee are: Lala Shri Ram, Shri P. A. Nareilwala, Dr. V. A. Sarabhai, Shri M. D. Chaturvedi, Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar and Shri M. S. Bhatnagar.

The Committee has been entrusted with the work of initiating and completing all preliminary steps in connection with the setting up of a National Research Development Corporation.

POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK

Extension Of Facilities To Public

NEW DELHI, July 11 (UPI): To make the post office savings bank system more popular by introducing the withdrawal by cheques and to secure the maximum possible increase in the efficiency of the system, the Government of India have decided to set-up a four-man committee at Bombay. The committee will consist of the Post-Master General, Bombay, Chief Officer, Department of Banking Development, Reserve Bank of India Central Office Bombay, a representative of the Ministry of Finance Government of India, and the Director of postal services, Savings Bank, Bombay, who also will be the secretary to the committee.

All Controls Over Cloth Removed

NEW DELHI, July 11.

Since October 1952, the Government of India, in view of the very satisfactory production of a number of varieties of cloth, have progressively decontrolled distribution and prices of such varieties. During the last few months the level of production has been consistently high and has stood over 400 million yards per month.

This rate of production, in fact, exceeds the target fixed by the Planning Commission for 1955-56. Government have every hope that this volume of production will be maintained. They have, therefore, decided to remove control over prices and distribution of varieties of cloth.

There has also been considerable improvement in the production of yarn. Of late the supply position has been quite satisfactory. Further improvement is expected on account of the restoration of the power cut in the State of Madras.

The partial control over distribution which has been maintained during the last few months as a precautionary measure appears to be no longer necessary.

The satisfactory supply position and prospects make it unnecessary to continue control over the prices of yarn. Government have, therefore, decided to remove control over prices of yarn forthwith. This decision is, however, an experimental measure and Government will watch the situation carefully.

India Produces More Cloth

MADRAS, July 11 (Nafen): Between January and April this year, the textile mills in India produced 1,620,000,000 yards of cloth as against 1,390,000,000 yards during the same period in 1952.

Production of cloth yarn also registered an increase by 35,000,000 yards during the four months of this year, as against 450,000,000 produced during the same period last year.

The average monthly production of cloth and yarn in 1953 is 400,000,000 yards and 120,000,000 pounds.

In 1952, the average for a month totalled 380,000,000 yards and 110,000,000 pounds. These figures are based on the statistics collected for the whole year.

POLICY OF SEVERITY TOWARDS AFRICANS

Kenya Whites' New Attitude

NAIROBI, July 11 (UPI).

POLICE. PRISONS AND PROPAGANDA WILL REPLACE SOCIAL SERVICES FOR AFRICANS IN THE POST-MAU MAU POLICY WHICH EUROPEAN SETTLER COMMUNITY INTENDS TO ADVOCATE FOR KENYA.

This was indicated by Mr. Michael Blundell, leader of the European members of the Kenya Legislative Council in a 90-minute speech on July 7 at the exclusively white Kiambu Club in the heart of the coffee country.

Mr. Blundell disclosed that he and his colleagues were at the moment busy framing their long-range policy and that this policy would soon be published for the settler's discussion.

The policy was to advocate an entirely new system for administration of the Kikuyu by which, presumably, the settlers would be directly associated with the Government in the management of the reserves. Mr. Blundell emphasised that "for a long time to come, the African will have to be taught that the Government must be obeyed." He advocated a policy of "severity towards the African—a policy which there would be strict control of his "person, movement, schools, assembly and press."

Mr. Blundell was particularly insistent that the African press should be rigidly controlled. He said it was bad for the African to allow him an uncontrolled press considering how easily he got "drunk" on the written word.

Describing the interview that he had had in Paris with the Aga Khan, at the latter's own invitation, he said that he had found him greatly in agreement with the European settlers' viewpoint.

He told the meeting that it seemed to him the Europeans could expect support of the Aga Khan community in Kenya. The Aga Khan had been particularly emphatic that Kenya's immigration policy should be so designed as to allow only such people as would advance the western way of life.

Mr. Blundell himself was convinced that one of the things the Europeans would have to do would be to produce "a first rate immigration policy" which would attract "the right type of European" to Kenya.

SAFETY OF PILGRIMS

Ships To Be Inspected For Sea-Worthiness

AMMAN, July 11 (NAFEN): Ships transporting pilgrims between Akaba and Jeddah will only be permitted to travel after inspection shows their sea-worthiness.

A special investigation committee will inspect every ship weekly so that pilgrims will not be exposed to the danger of travelling in old and unseaworthy vessels.

The Saudi Arabian Travel Department has issued a communique advising all pilgrims not to purchase tickets for travel on any ship until its clearance is announced.

Flying Saucer Over Jerusalem Suburb

AMMAN, July 11 (NAFEN): A flying saucer was seen over Ramalla's suburb of Jerusalem yesterday in the early evening hours. Silver in colour, it proceeded towards the east after flying over the town for several minutes and was watched by large numbers of the population, who gathered in the streets.

ARABS TO CONSIDER OIL POLICY

CAIRO, July 11 (NAFEN): The first Arab conference called to consider Arab oil policy has ended and a number of recommendations are to be presented to the Arab League for unification of Arab policy with regard to oil and the prevention of smuggling of any Arab oil to Israel.

Thief Meets Death

JALGAON, July 11 (H.S.): Sulphia Assiyarkhan, who is alleged to have entered a Government grain godown, with the intention of theft, was reported to have met with instantaneous death, when about two dozen bags full of grain fell on his head. The dead body was removed, in the morning, to the morgue.

THANKSGIVING FOR RAINS

BANGALORE, July 11 (UPI): Chief Minister Hanumanthiah told a press conference here today that July 15 would be observed as a "Day of prayer and Thanksgiving" in Mysore State in view of the good rains this year.

Mr. Hanumanthiah referred in this connection to a letter received from Chief Minister of Madras, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari suggesting such prayers.

CEYLON TRADE MISSION TO INDIA

COLOMBO, July 11 (UPI): The Ceylon Trade Delegation left here by air for India today. Led by Mr. S. Natesan, Minister of Posts and Information, the delegation will negotiate with India for a reciprocal trade agreement on a limited number of items, particularly Ceylon tobacco for Indian textiles.

RIOT PRISONERS TO BE RELEASED

CAIRO, July 11 (Nafen): Two hundred persons, arrested for taking part in the burning of Cairo on January 26 last year are to be released. These persons, it is understood, are being released with others under the General Amnesty Law recently approved by Egyptian leaders.

PURSES OF INDIANS GET LIGHTER

Barometer Of Sale Of Cigarettes

CALCUTTA, July 11 (Nafen).

THE tightening of purse-strings evident in all walks of life is reflected in the falling consumption of cigarettes in all parts of the country.

The latest returns show that in the first quarter of 1953, cigarettes manufactured totalled 4839.6 million against approximately 6,000 million in an average year. A comparison of annual figures of production reveals that there has been a substantial decline since 1950 when an output of some 23,500 million cigarettes was recorded, figures for the two subsequent years being 21,468 million and 20,588 million.

A spokesman of one of the leading cigarette manufacturers told NAFEN that output figures do not indicate the full extent of loss to the industry. On account of the switch-over by consumer from higher priced brands to cheaper cigarettes, the fall in the value of production has been greater in proportion than the physical decline in output.

He added that the substantial export trade built up by India in Australia and markets of South-East Asia has declined of late owing to import restrictions in those countries, adding to the plight of this Indian industry.

COMMUNISM WILL CRASH, SAYS DECK-CHAIR TSAR

DOWN in the sunshine of Spain there is enough dynamite to rock the world.

The ex-kings and the pretenders are here in Madrid. The life is lazy; but at any moment an explosion in one country or another would send them back fast.

Ex-kings and pretenders loll in the sunshine of Spain. It's the land of the exiles, but any moment they could be recalled because of upheavals in Russia's satellite countries.

Mr. William Stuttard, the author of this article went on a special mission to Spain, for the "Daily Sketch." He has talked with the exiled royal figures — and found a new factor in world politics.

I like to think of them as the powder-keg boys—and if the latest rumblings from behind the Iron Curtain are anything to go by, there's plenty of powder ready to be touched off.

Spain is jammed with royalty some with a prospect of exchanging deck-chair for throne, some with a hope, some with (perhaps) a fear of being jolted from the darling comfort of Madrid which has an open heart to those in sore trouble.

Claimants to the thrones of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria and Russia are among some of the royal emigres I have recently seen lapping up the sunshine and blue skies.

Recent events have rocked them. The various "gestures" emerging from the Kremlin, the Korean armistice and the rising of the workers in Eastern Germany are now being warmly discussed at their cocktail parties. The East German uprising is indeed looked upon, here in Madrid, as the most encouraging sign.

Portents are seen in the spontaneity and strength of the Eastern Germany revolt against Moscow, revealing fundamental weaknesses which could now open the way for repercussions in the whole of Satellite Europe.

Grand Duke

Take the case of the GRAND DUKE VLADIMIR, head of the Russian Imperial Family.

If Leningrad became again St. Petersburg, he would be the Tsar of Russia since he lays claim to the former throne of the Romanoffs.

In the attractive library where the Grand Duke and I chatted over drinks, paintings, valuable ikons and portraits of the Russian Royal Family looked down on us as we exchanged impressions on the Soviet menace to the peace of the world.

In a previous visit the Grand Duchess showed me an interesting photograph. The aged Queen Victoria of Britain was the central figure. Seated on her right was the Tsarina of Russia holding her first-born child.

Behind, standing, were the late Emperor Nicholas II of Russia and King Edward VII. The Grand Duke Vladimir is a nephew of Nicholas II, martyred by the Communists.

I asked Vladimir what hopes could be placed in the Kremlin's "gestures" since Stalin died.

Vladimir had no confidence at all of coming to any lasting agreement. The Soviet, "even when they appear to give ground," he said, "do so only in order to resume their offensive at a more opportune moment."

Reds Doomed?

Vladimir claimed that the "vast majority of the Russian people is radically opposed to Communism and loathes its rule and everything it represents." Many would flee if they could. The Soviet Dictatorship rules by terror and oppression which has sent close on twenty million men and women to slavery and slow death in forced labour and concentration camps, continued the Grand Duke.

He is confident that Communism will be finally vanquished and an "order of true justice established in a new Russia in which equal rights shall be enjoyed by all."

At the recent Madrid Country Fair in the "Casa del Campo" (where, as a war correspondent, I followed the advancing troops on Madrid during the Civil War) I saw EX-KING PETER OF YUGOSLAVIA.

He was accompanied by the chief of his "diplomatic mission" in Spain.

He and his wife Alexandra and two children, I was informed, are going to settle in Spain. They felt it is "so safe."

The 15-year old KING SIMEON OF BULGARIA is the youngest and most tragic of the royal exiles now enjoying the blue skies of Castile. He was about five when his father, King Boris, died under mysterious circumstances after a visit to Hitler.

Simeon's mother, QUEEN JUANA, is also in Spain. A brilliant reception was held in her honour a few days ago when she visited Saragossa.

A Modest King

EX-KING UMBERTO II OF ITALY comes up to Madrid from Lisbon occasionally. He lives most of the year in a villa at Cascaes overlooking the mouth of the Tagus. His children are privately tutored there and brought to Madrid for official Italian examinations.

The 6 ft.-tall, 49-year-old Umberto stays in a modest suite in Madrid. He was on the throne about 25 days in 1946 when the Italians decided they wanted to try a Republic.

In our last conversation in Madrid he wished to steer clear of politics. However, his political faith is that "only the Monarchy can provide Italy with the unity and order that she needs," and that he will only return to the throne if and when people clearly express their will for his restoration. He naturally followed the recent General Election with close interest to see if the throne moved any nearer! It did a little.

Personally I would say he stands a better chance of a throne again than either Peter or Simeon.

When he is not in Spain, Umberto lives in Portugal. His permanent home is there. And living not far from him is DON JUAN, the Pretender to Spain's own throne.

Don Juan's last visit to Spain was early in the Civil War when he offered his services to fight against the Reds. He was informed that the life of Spain's future king was too precious to be risked in battle.

O! For A New Deal

As heir of Alfonso XIII he is looked upon as the most serious claimant to the troublous throne of Spain.

But things are not so simply worked out in the world of Juan and Franco.

General Franco has revealed his interest in the restoration but still thinks the moment is not yet opportune for such a move. To rule over Spain would be no easy task.

Meanwhile, Franco continues firmly in the saddle with no signs yet of being unseated. And his growing list of royal guests and their "diplomatic missions" tranquilly enjoy the privileges and hospitality he accords them—and hope for the day when the New Deal may come.

The establishment of an arsenal and shipbuilding yard at Alexandria is recommended by the Egyptian Communications Ministry in a report to the National Production Council.

The Sadhu Spills Words Of Anger

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Prabhudutt Brahmachari, Sadhu of Jhansi, issued another challenge to Mr. Nehru to resign his premiership and fight the elections again purely on the issue of the Hindu Code Bill. He says: Let him fight it only as President of the Congress. In the last election he used the full force of his government both at the Centre and the State right from a Patwari to the Chief Minister; let him dare and do so now if he is sure of his position."

Mr. Brahmachari says: "During the last election fight, Nehru had stated that a new Hindu Code Bill would be redrafted and it would depend on the will of the people. He had stated that he did not insist on the Code Bill drafted by Dr. Ambedkar." Mr. Nehru has given another proof of his autocratic nature by asking Mr. Bishwanath Das to go out of the Congress.

In 5 U.P. Towns

CIVIC BOARD MEMBERS SURPRISED

(From Our Correspondent)
ALLAHABAD, July 11.

Quite a sensation has been caused in Uttar Pradesh by the Government's taking over of the Administration of five municipal boards and the improvement Trust of Allahabad, Kanpur, Banaras, Agra and Lucknow.

The administrators have been appointed by the Government for these bodies. Government had intended to set up Corporations in these cities in this year.

City fathers who came to attend the municipal board's meetings here last night were surprised to find that the Board no longer existed, a administrator had come earlier in the day rushing by car from Lucknow with a copy of the Extraordinary gazette appointing him as administrator and had taken over charge.

The chairman was not present but the administrator opened his room and removed his name plate. This happened in the other towns also, it is stated Government acted in this matter by springing an ordinance as the legislature is not in session.

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200 Evicted By Nepal Troops

BIRATNAGAR, July 11 (UPI): Nepali State Forces forcefully occupied the house of Mrs. Indira Acharya, younger sister of Mr. M. P. Koirala, Prime Minister of Nepal, and evicted about 200 jute mill workers who were living in tents and shamianas in the premises.

Mrs. Indira Acharya, who has been taking an active part in the labour and peasant movements which are being conducted by the Nepali Congress, has her house within a hundred yards of the residence of Mr. Koirala.

LONDON: Soviet Ambassador to Britain, Jacob Malik, returned here yesterday from Moscow by air.

Congress Official Suspended

SECUNDERABAD, July 11 (UPI): A Taluka Congress Secretary has been suspended by the President of the Committee for alleged irregularities, it is learnt.

The charge against the suspended Secretary, who has been recommended for expulsion, is that he collected some money from people and gave it away to certain policemen to obtain the release of some villagers involved in a theft case. It seems he considered these villagers to be innocent.

The matter has been referred to the Pradesh Congress Committee for action.

Nehru For Allahabad

ALLAHABAD, July 11 (UPI): Prime Minister Nehru will visit Allahabad on July 18. He will come here from Lucknow, where he will attend a meeting of the executive council of the UPCC on July 17 and 18.

Mr. Nehru will address a public meeting here on the evening of July 18.

"GI Babies" In Britain

(From Our Correspondent)
LONDON, By Air.

There are 70,000 illegitimate children of U.S. troops in Britain, according to a woman member of American Congress.

But in London the figure of 70,000 is considered a bit puzzling. A Home Office official said: "It would be impossible to confirm or deny this figure. From our point of view these children are British."

The father's nationality would not be known unless a child came under the care of a local authority because of the mother's inability to care for them.

Protest In Imphal

IMPHAL, July 11 (UPI): Strong protests were lodged against the proposal for abolition of the Judicial Commissioner's court and the extension of the Assam High Court to Manipur by a resolution adopted by the Manipur Congress Workers' Conference which concluded its two-day session yesterday.

CLASSIC KATHAK DANCER FOR CHINA

(Continued from Page 9 Col. 4)

dances of India are the Kathakali and the Bharata Natyam. Through the centuries of endless practice and adaptations in the hands of artistes with a creative genius, each has become a rigid, monolithic pillar in the structure of Indian art. Guarded by a unique form of professional jealousy, which no other dance in the civilised world is favoured with, the Bharata Natyam and the Kathakali, not unnaturally, have retained an astonishing purity and brilliance. Like diamonds, which through eons of pressure and heat have burnt out and eliminated their impurities, the Bharata Natyam and the Kathakali are the epitome of purity and precision in the halls of the aesthetic arts.

Newcomer

But the Kathak, on the other hand, is a comparative newcomer in the field. First performed and perfected to a certain extent during the reign of the Moguls, the Kathak was meant as, and is, a synthesis of the old Hindu and the more recent Muslim forms of dances. The mysticism and intellectualism of the Hindu, with the hedonistic sensualism of the Moghul and, in an extended sense, the Muslim, were fused together to form the Kathak. But this synthesis, and its recentness, do not mean to suggest that the Kathak is not a classical dance. As classical dances, the only differences between the Kathak, and its older progenitors the Bharata Natyam and the Kathakali, is that while the latter have an air of mythology and an aura of higher intellectualism about them and hence even more perfection, the former, that is, the Kathak, is closer to reality and to materialism.

Trained By Masters

Miss Joshi can safely be termed one of the classical dancers of the country. While specialising in the Kathak, she has not overlooked the Kathakali, the Bharata Natyam and the Manipuri. Trained under such outstanding artistes as Lachoo Maharaj, Acchan Maharaj, Gauri Shankar and P. N. Srivastava, Miss Joshi is fairly representative of the upper crust of the classical dancers in the country.

As for her life, Miss Joshi has always been a dancer. As a little girl, she joined the late Madame Menaka's troupe under whom she toured the whole of India as well as Burma, Ceylon, Malaya and parts of Europe. After this tour, she withdrew from Madame Menaka's tutorship, and joined various other tutors in quick succession.

She feels her participation in the Cultural Delegation to China is some sort of a crowning glory to her lifetime of dancing.

Leaves From A Bombay Clerk's Diary

(Continued from Page 3 Col 4)

the Hanging Gardens with unusual enthusiasm. Like a proud father, I carried two children one on each shoulder, asked the remaining three to follow me. A childless multimillionaire cast covetous glances at me and my children. Felt like a proud hen leading her brood of chickens. On return from walk met the unwelcome rent collector. He threatened to drive me out of the building unless I paid three months' room rent. Implored and begged. No sign of pity in his eyes. At last impressed upon him the necessity of allowing me to stay in the building as otherwise I would run away without even paying one months' rent, of course, after leaving the room to anybody who paid me Rs. 400 as "Pugree." At that wisdom dawned and I was allowed to stay.

Saw 11 bills fluttering desperately on my 3-1|2 legged table—milkman's, newspaperboy's, tailors, grocer's etc. Took pencil and paper. Unable to balance the budget. Thought of approaching Finance Ministers and professors of Economics to draw up model budgets for young middle class families encountering opposition from both the "Upper" and "Lower" classes. Managed to clear off 6 bills. The remaining five I filed for future consideration and necessary action. Granted interviews to dhobi and tailor and promised to pay them immediately after getting bonus. Heard the rumour at King's Circle Garden that I had got no increment and that the retrenchment axe was being sharpened on my neck. A disaster for me. No sleep and splitting headache. Tried "Aspro" and "Anacin" tablets. No relief. In the morning I read morning paper. Impressed by the news that the Planning Commission visualised an expenditure of 2,069 crores in five years and promised the same standard of living at the end of that period as was attained before the Second World War!

STATE MINISTER WELCOMES REMOVAL OF CLOTH CONTROL

Employees' Anxiety Over Retrenchment

BOMBAY, Saturday.

"IT is a step in the right direction," said Mr. Yeshwantrao B. Chawan, Civil Supplies Minister, Bombay when asked by reporters for his reactions to the Government of India's decision to remove cloth control completely.

Asked as to what would happen to the staff employed in the State Textile Controller's Office Mr. Chawan said: "We are in the process of winding up the Textile Controller's Office. We only maintained a skeleton staff there; so, not many people will be affected."

Mr. Chawan said that the Bombay Government had already issued a G. R. that all retrenched staff should be re-employed as vacancies occurred.

The reaction in the Textile Commissioner's Office was, however, different. Considerable doubts not unmixed with anxiety exist among the ranks of those employed in the department.

Pending the arrival of Mr. Swaminathan, Textile Commissioner who is in Delhi for being briefed, nobody seemed to know as to how things would shape out. Mr. Swaminathan is expected to return either on Saturday evening or on Sunday.

FOUR DIE IN DIVING ACCIDENT

LONDON, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Three British sailors and an Indian were killed during a diving exercise at Malta, the Admiralty announced here last night.

The deaths occurred as the result of an accident in the decompression chamber of the salvage and rescue vessel "Sea Salvor."

11 KILLED IN CRASH

OSLO, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Eleven people were killed when a Norwegian jet-fighter and an American Dakota transport plane collided in midair south of Sola airport near Stavanoger yesterday.

The ten passengers in the Dakota and the pilot of the Thunder-jet were all killed when the Dakota, which had just taken off, collided with one of the two jet-fighters in the area.

A committee has been set up to inquire into cause of the accident.

CONSIDERATION OF NON-WHITE ISSUE

United Party's Move

CAPE TOWN, July 11 (UPI-AFP): The United Party's Parliamentary caucus yesterday unanimously rejected Premier Daniel Malan's proposal to separate the coloured franchise and put it in adjoining sitting in both the Houses of Parliament. The United Party will move instead that whole non-European problem in South Africa should be considered by a joint committee of both the Houses of Parliament. The caucus rejected Dr. Malan's proposal after three day's discussion.

Journalists Meet President

NEW DELHI, July 11 (H.S.): Shri S. S. Apte, Managing Director of Hindusthan Samachar News Agency, had an interview with the President of the Indian Republic yesterday. Shri Apte was accompanied by Shri Agarwala and Shri Dharmavir Gandhi of Patna and Delhi offices of the agency respectively.

It is learnt that the Managing Director acquainted Dr. Rajendra Prasad with the progress made by the News Agency during the last five years.

Orissa Rice For Hyderabad

SECUNDERABAD, July 11 (UPI): Hyderabad State has received 9,000 tons of rice from Orissa, a Supply Department spokesman said today. The State Government had approached the Centre for an allotment of 40,000 tons of rice, but the latter had agreed to supply 30,000 tons only.

Orissa has also sent a sizable quantity of paddy to be milled in Hyderabad owing to lack of mil-Hyderabad owing to lack of milling facilities there.

Mrs. Herbert Morrison Dead

LONDON, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Wife of Mr. Herbert Morrison, Socialist former Foreign Secretary, died here today. Mrs. Morrison was suffering from a long illness.

Meerut Markets

MEERUT, July 11.

Meerut Gur Pansera Rs. 18 to 18-8, Khurpapar Rs. 19-4, Khandsari Rs. 28 to 32, Crystal Sugar wholesale Jaswant Rs. 29-8, Modi Rs. 29-10, Mawana Rs. 29-8, Daurala Rs. 29-15, Sakoti Rs. 29-8, Retail Rs. 31 to 32.

Oilseeds Sarson Rs. 24 to 25, Taramira Rs. 21 to 23, Groundnut Rs. 16 to 19, Til Rs. 30 to 34, Cottonseed Rs. 14-4 to 14-12.

Oils Sarson Rs. 64 to 68, Taramira Rs. 60 to 61, Groundnut Rs. 74 to 76.

Wheat Rs. 16 to 18, Peas Rs. 14, Arhar Rs. 14-8 to 15.

STOCKPILE IN DIAMONDS

JOHANNESBURG, July 11 (UPI-AFP): Reports reaching here said industrial diamonds mined in South Africa were being secretly stockpiled in U.S.A. and Britain.

Reports added that the stockpiling was mainly for strategic purposes and involved diamond stock worth millions of pounds sterling.

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON

NEW YORK, July 11.

New York Cotton Market was closed today.

BOMBAY, July 11.

Tata Deferred at 9 p.m. Rs. 1865/67-8.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE QUIET

CALCUTTA, July 11.

The market went down further for the more speculative shares due to heavy selling pressure while others remained quiet in sympathy with a limited amount of business recorded in today's short session.

Following are today's final transactions upto 1 p.m.

GOVT SECURITIES: 3 per cent Loan (1986)—82-12 s l, 3 per cent Loan (1957) 98-5, 3 per cent Loan (1958) 98-3, 3 per cent Loan (1959-61) 98-6, 4 per cent Loan (1960-70) 101-14.

BANKS: United Bank of India 3-13.

COALS: Bengal 527, East Indian 24-3, Churulia 2-10.

COTTON: Elgin Mills 16-12.

JUTES: Bally (Pref) 118, Howrah 23-9, Kamarhatty (A) 186, Lawrence (2nd Pref) 95. Nudea 44-4.

TEAS: Arcuttipore 4-2.

SUGAR: New India (Pref) 61.

ENGINEERING: Indian Iron opening 23-8, highest 23-9, closed 23-6, do ,(Pref.) 106-4, Jessop and Co. 23-14

MISCELLANEOUS: Indian Copper 2-12, Sone Valley Cement 7-1, Alkali and Chemical 14-5, Indian Cable 18-6, Metal Box 18-3, Indian Wood Products 33-4, B I Corporation 8-4, Dunlop Rubber 28, s o l, Star Paper 8-6, Titaghur Paper 35-2, Assam Saws 6-9, Hindustan Building 4-10, Inda Steamship 6-7. —(UPI).

Kanpur Bullion

KANPUR, July 11 (UPI): S. W. opening 152-10, S. W. closing 152-11.

Gold waida 87.

Silver arrival two bars, offtakes two bars.

Hyderabad Castorseed

HYDERABAD, July 11 (UPI): The following are today's official closing quotations of Hyderabad Castorseed Market: September delivery: Opening 61-2, highest 61-3, lowest 61-1, closing 61-3.

KARACHI MARKETS

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, July 11.

Cotton ollerginned 289 F. Multan 74, Nt Mirpur 71-8, Lss 66-8, Fourf Bahawalpurs 63-8, Desi 80-81.

Rates maintained but demand for past two days been slow as buyers unwilling to follow upturns. Besides also due freight rates for Japan which had fallen to Rupees ten have now been raised to to Rupees thirty-five per ton. Japanese mills during past fortnight have bought about fifty thousand bales July/August shipment.

Cottonseeds 7-6 to 7-12, steady. Gold 90-12 steady.

'CUMULATIVE RECORD CARDS' FOR PUPILS

Novel System For Bombay State Schools

BOMBAY, Saturday.

A NOVEL system, introducing "Cumulative Record Cards" for pupils is proposed for all secondary schools throughout Bombay during the current academic year.

Educational inspectors are accordingly instructed to impress upon the heads of the schools to introduce the system in order to assess the pupils' progress throughout their school career.

Prevalent in the United States, Great Britain and most of the European countries, the system is intended not only to show the progress of the pupil in each subject at a glance on the card, year by year, but also to enable one to understand his aptitude, intelligence, physical condition, extra-curricular activities, vocational choice as they change.

Whether the pupil is self-confident or not or whether he is hard-working, sociable or has initiative or whether his circumstances were such that he could have had the time to study etc., are also to be recorded on these cards.

The cards will also serve as records of the pupils when they are interviewed by heads of the institutes for higher studies at the time of entrance examinations or by boards and commissions at competitive examinations.

FELL FROM 3rd FLOOR: DIED IN HOSPITAL

PANDHARPUR, July 11 (H.S.): Mukund Narayan Kulkarni, nephew of a well-known jeweller of Pandharpur, Shri Supekar, was removed to the municipal hospital, for treatment of injuries he received when he fell from the third floor of his house. Mukund, who was eleven years of age, died in the hospital.

Ganpat Shinde of Ambegaon village, had also to be removed to the municipal hospital when he fell down from a wall.

World Students Sponsor Assam Welfare Club

GAUHATI, July 11 (Nafen).

THE World University Service Recreation Club at Gauhati, the first of its kind in Assam, sponsored by an international student welfare organisation, is expected to be opened by December next, according to a spokesman of the Gauhati University.

The construction of the Cluo which started in June last year is speedily nearing completion. The W. U. S. is understood to have offered to donate £3,500 towards the construction and maintenance of the Club, out of which £1,600 has already been received by the University authorities here.

HEALTH CENTRE

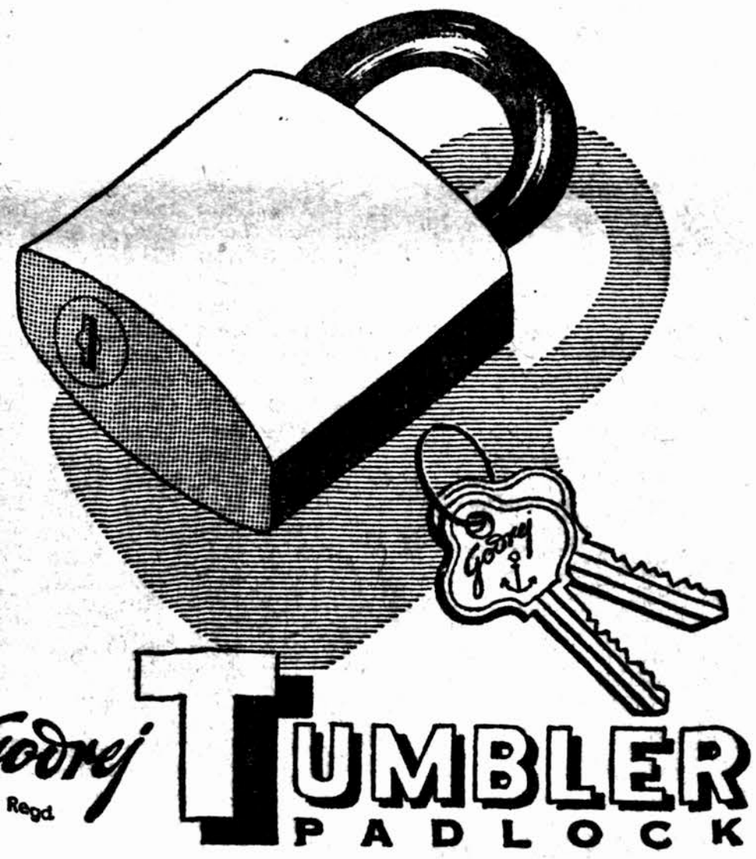
A health centre will also be attached to the Club where the health of the students will be periodically examined by eminent doctors who will also give lessons to students on how to keep fit.

The President of the World University Service, Dr. Guellagallgher of New York, who is now out on a study tour of India and Pakistan, will visit the Club when he arrives here during the last week of this month.

He will be accompanied by his wife and two other members of the W. U. S. Dr. Guellagallgher will also visit Shillong and will meet the Chief Minister, Education Minister and high officials of the Education Department.

In this connection, it is learnt that a students' ward has also been built in the Reid Chest Hospital at Shillong under the auspices of the World University Service who have contributed a sum of £1,600 for the same.

THE FIRST OF ITS KIND MADE IN INDIA



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BY FAR THE LARGEST MANUFACTURERS OF LOCKS, SECURITY EQUIPMENT AND HOME, OFFICE, HOSPITAL . . . STEEL FURNITURE

Daily Quotations Of Non-Ferrous Metals

BOMBAY, Saturday.

NAME OF METAL: Copper Ingots Ready: Rs. 161, July 155, August Settlement 145-12 per cwt.

Zinc Ready: Rs. 53, July 52-4, August Settlement 52 per cwt.

Lead Ready: Rs. 64-8, July 53, August Settlement 62-8 per cwt.

Tin Ready: Rs. 108-8, July 105-8, August Settlement 105-8 per qtr.

Position Of Scheduled Banks

The following is the statement of the position of scheduled banks as at the close of business of the 3rd July.—

Demand Liabilities in India	Rs.
(i) Borrowings from banks	11,89,63,000
(ii) Other demand liabilities	519,45,47,000
Time Liabilities in India	
(i) Borrowings from banks	1,89,50,000
(ii) Other time liabilities	325,72,08,000
Cash in India	33,55,52,000
Balances with the Reserve Bank in India	40,11,26,000
Balances with other banks in current account in India	11,45,41,000
Money at call and short notice in India	17,21,96,000
Investments (at book value) in India in Central and State Government securities including Treasury Bills and Treasury Deposit Receipts	313,40,92,000
Advances in India	452,30,21,000
Inland Bills purchased and discounted in India	55,96,58,000

Suspension Of Business In Shares

BOMBAY, July 11.

Members of the Bombay Stock Exchange suspended business today. Tata Steel Defds. were nominally quoted at Rs. 1855/-.

Thereafter there was limited business and the market closed at Rs. 675/- for August delivery.

Bombay Pepper

BOMBAY, July 11.

Ashad	2330 to 2360
Shravan	2200 to 2260

Sugar Prices

BOMBAY, July 11.

Ready	89 to 95
Shravan	86 14

Hessian Market

BOMBAY, July 11.

D.W. Bags Rs.	88
July Sept. Rs.	87/8
Liverpool Rs.	120/8
B. Twill Rs.	106
Twine Rs.	44
45x11 Ready Pics	98
July Sept.	97½
50x10 Pics	84
40x7-1/2 Pics	64-1/2

Art Silk Yarn

BOMBAY, July 11.

120 D Ready Japan	4	2	0
150 D Ready Japan	4	0	6
120 D Ready Italy	4	3	0
150 D Ready Italy	3	15	0
150 D Box July opening	762	0	0
150 D Box July highest	773	0	0
150 D Box July lowest	759	0	0
150 D Box July close	771	0	0
150 D Box Aug. opening	764	0	0
150 D Box Aug. highest	775	0	0
150 D Box Aug. lowest	761	0	0
150 D Box Aug. close	773	0	0

CALCUTTA BULLION MARKET

CALCUTTA, July 11 (UPI): The following are the closing quotations of the Calcutta bullion market:— Silver opening 152-10, Silver closing 152-14, Silver highest 152-14, Silver lowest 152-4, Silver Tici closing 153-2, Gold 88-2. Silver arrivals 7, Offtakes 7, Gold arrivals 500. Offtakes 1,000.

INDORE MARKET CLOSING

INDORE, July 11 (UPI): The following are the official closing quotations of Indore bullion market:—

Silver opening 154, closing 154-2-6 highest 154-3, lowest 153-10.

PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 11.

The produce market was steady today with limited business. Groundnuts Khandesh were quoted at Rs. 52, Madras at Rs. 52-8 and Nizam at Rs. 53, August-September delivery was quoted at Rs. 48-4. Oil local mills was quoted at Rs. 80. R. R. at Rs. 26-4, July Rs. 25-15 and August at Rs. 25-10. Linseed August-September was placed Rs. 30-10. Other seeds were mostly unchanged. Castorseeds September opened at Rs. 147-8 and advanced at Rs. 148-4 under scattered buying.

September delivery after fluctuating between Rs. 147/8 and Rs. 148/8 closed at Rs. 148/4.

Bold	53	0	0
Coromandal	52	0	0
Khandesh	52	0	0
August-September	48	6	0
CASTORSEEDS			
September	148	4	0
Madras	31	8	0
Gujerat	31	4	0
Kutch-Saurashtra	31	4	0
Kanpur	30	0	0
LINSEED			
Bold	31	0	0
Small	29	0	0
Satna	29	8	0
August-September	30	14	0
NIGER SEEDS			
Madras	39	8	0
Three-Zilla	39	0	0
KARDI			
Bold	26	4	0
Kanpur	21	0	0
August-September	25	10	0
OILS			
Groundnut receipts	26	6	0
July	26	0	0
August	25	11	0
Linseed Oil	16	12	0
Castor Oil Ready	17	4	0
First Pressure	18	0	0
B.S.B.	18	4	0

Government Loans

BOMBAY, July 11.

	Rs.	a
2½% Loan 1954	98	7
2¾% Loan 1955	98	8
2½% Loan 1961	90	11
2¾% Loan 1960	93	11
2¾% Loan 1976	82	12
3 % Loan 1953-55	100	1
3 % Loan 1957	98	7
3 % Loan 1958	98	6
3 % Loan 1959-61	96	3
3 % Loan 1963-65	92	7
3 % Loan 1964	92	7
3 % Loan 1966-68	90	4
3 % Loan 1970-75	86	8
3 % Loan 1986 or later	82	11
3½% Loan 1954-59	100	6
4 % Loan 1960-70	102	4
4½% Loan 1955-60	103	4
4** Loan 1958-63	105	4
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1955	99	1
3 % Bom. Govt Loan 1956	98	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1958	97	12
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1960	95	0
3 % Bom. Govt. Loan 1962	92	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1955	98	4
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1959	96	8
3 % Mad. Govt. Loan 1960	64	4
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1955	98	5
3 % M.P. Govt. Loan 1960	94	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1965	91	4
3½% Bom. Municipal 1977	85	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1979	85	0
3½% W. Bengal 1962	97	12
4 % Madras 1964	100	12
4 % U.P. 1964	91	0
3½% Bom. Municipal 1966	96	0
4 % Bombay 1964	100	6
4 % W. Bengal 1964	100	6
4 % Madras 1964	100	4
4 % U.P. 1964	100	2
4 % Bom. Port Trust 1974	98	8
5 % Bom. Municipal 1959	105	0
6 % Bom. Municipal	102	12
4 % Bom. Municipal 1964	92	12

Kozhikode Markets

KOZHIKODE, July 11.

Coiryarn Beypore Rs. 120 to Rs. 130, Quilandy Rs. 150 to 160, Fibre Garbled Rs. 90, Ungarbled Rs. 80, Cocoanuts Raw Husked Rs. 155 to Rs. 157-8, Unhusked Rs. 160 to Rs. 165, Dry Rs. 165 to Rs. 172-8, Cocoanut oil Rs. 575, Copra Office Rs. 400, Dilpasand Rs. 430, Madrasnottam Rs. 440, Pepper Wynad Rs. 3050, Country Rs. 2950, Dryginger Chernad Rs. 415, Ernad Rs. 400, Coffee Robusta Rs. 160, Timber Pali Rs. 60 to 65, Junglewood Rs. 35 to 40, Veliapine Rs. 55 to 60, Benteak Rs. 35 to Rs. 40, Teak Rs. 90 to Rs. 110, Mango Rs. 3-2 to 3-4, Teak Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8, Rosewood Rs. 20 to Rs. 22-8.

Copra Prices

BOMBAY, July 11.

Rajapur	400
Alleppey	370
Three Star	355
Office	350
Ginger	61
Coconut Oil	24

BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 11.

The forward cotton market ruled steady under the influence of abolition of cloth control. It is said that now the supply situation and easy and poor purchasing power of masses, more or less it has become a buyers market.

At the opening August delivery was quoted at Rs. 675/- against yesterday's close at Rs. 673/4. There was scattered buying and August contract advanced at Rs. 677/-. At this level there was moderate liquidation and the market declined at Rs. 675/8.

COTTON STOCK IN BOMBAY

	Bales.
Export by Rail from 1st September 1952 to 9th July 1953 ..	374405
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1952 to 9th July 1953 ..	1073544
Same period last year ..	818815
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 9th July 1953	498002
Same time last year ..	598690

GOLD & SILVER

BOMBAY, July 11.

The local bullion market was quiet today on increased arrivals and smaller offtake. Recently there was increased short covering and the technical position of the market had weakened.

At the opening forward Silver was quoted at Rs. 153/5 and advanced at Rs. 153/8 on short-covering attracted by the opening decline. At this level there was absence of support and the market steadied at Rs. 153/8. Ready Silver was quoted at Rs. 154/-.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 87/- and declined at Rs. 86/12 on moderate liquidation. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 88/6 and Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 58/-.

The market finally closed as under:—

Ready Silver	154	2	0
Forward	153	10	0
Ready Gold	88	3	0
Forward	86	11	0

Mercury & Cloves

BOMBAY, July 11.

Mercury Ready	440
Ashad	426
Cloves	575
Cassia Ready	54/8
Ashad	53/4
Shravan	53/12

Hapur Markets

HAPUR, July 11.

Futures remained closed due to Amavashya: Ready Wheat Rs. 16-4 to Rs. 18, Gram Rs. 15-12, Barley Rs. 11-12, Bejhar Rs. 12-4, Maize Rs. 13, Bajra Rs. 13. Jowar Rs. 12 to Rs. 14-8, Guwar Rs. 15, Rice Basmati Rs. 35, Hansraj Rs. 31, Sela Rs. 29, Coarse Rs. 23, Peas Rs. 14-2, Arhar Rs. 14-4, Urd Rs. 21 to Rs. 23, Moong Rs. 23, Masoor Rs. 17 to Rs. 19.

Trade Stocks: Wheat Rs. 87, Bejhar Rs. 14, Peas Rs. 86, Arhar Rs. 40 khatties.

No arrivals due to rains. Gur Pansera Rs. 18-4, Crystal wholesale mill delivery ready Jaswant Rs. 29-8, Sambauli Rs. 29-8, Daurala Rs. 30, Mansoorpore Rs. 29-8 to Rs. 30, Amroha Rs. 29, Bijnore Rs. 29, Rampore Rs. 30-6, Retail Rs. 32, Unsteady on poor offtake. Khansari Rs. 25 to Rs. 31.

OILSEEDS: Sarson Rs. 26, Taramira Rs. 21-4 to Rs. 22-8, Groundnut Rs. 16 to Rs. 21, Cottonseeds Rs. 14-10, Mustard oil Rs. 65, Linseed oil Rs. 65, G-nut oil Rs. 72, Oilcake Rs. 9, Bardana Laldhari Rs. 72, Sufedhari Rs. 96, Kali Dhari Rs. 112, Half Bags Calcutta Rs. 48, Sajanwa Rs. 50, Sutli Rs. 42.

4 Per Cent.

State Governments Loans, 1963

(1) Government of Bihar	Rs. 100 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(2) Government of Bombay	Rs. 500 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 100%
(3) Government of Madhya Bharat	Rs. 100 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(4) Government of Madhya Pradesh	Rs. 100 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(5) Government of Madras	Rs. 500 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(6) Government of Mysore	Rs. 300 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(7) Government of Saurashtra	Rs. 100 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(8) Government of Travancore-Cochin	Rs. 300 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(9) Government of Uttar Pradesh	Rs. 500 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 99-8%
(10) Government of West Bengal	Rs. 300 lakhs	Issue price Rs. 100%

Each loan will bear interest from the 15th July 1953.

The Madras Loan will remain open from the 15th July to the 31st July 1953 (inclusive). Loans of other Governments will open on the 15th July 1953 and close on the 23rd July 1953 or earlier without notice as soon as subscriptions approximate to the amount of each issue.

Subscriptions will be in the form of cash/cheque in respect of all the loans.

3% Madras Government Loan, 1953 and 3% Travancore Government Loan, 1952-54 will also be accepted for conversion into the new loans of the respective Governments.

Interest on the securities of the 3% Madras Government Loan, 1953 tendered for conversion will be paid upto the 14th July 1953.

Interest on the securities of the 3% Travancore Government Loan, 1952-54 tendered for conversion will be paid upto 31st July 1953.

Applications for all the loans will be received at the offices of the Reserve Bank of India, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi, Madras and Bangalore and at branch/es of the Imperial Bank of India situated within the State issuing the loan and at other receiving offices as indicated in the relevant loan notifications.

Applicants for the Madras Loan can earmark their subscription for utilisation in the Andhra State to be formed or for utilisation in the residuary Madras.

N.B.—Copies of the Notifications and Application Forms may be obtained at any Receiving Office.

talking of BOOKS

System Of Education In Karnatak

MASSES AND CLASSES BENEFIT

HISTORY OF EDUCATION IN KARNATAK: By S. V. Jevoor. Published by the author. Price Rs. 5. Pages 212.

MR. Jevoor's thesis is a rapid survey of the sound system of education which existed in ancient and mediaeval Karnatak from the early period upto A.D. 1800. Certainly the amount of information compiled is painstakingly organised.

One gets a broad glimpse of some of the salient features of that ancient system which is worth consideration even today, foremost among them the religious background, the Gurukula system and the great importance attached to actual work as against examinations.

This education, the author contends, had its ups and downs depending on the social conditions of the day, which he traces carefully in the background.

In the beginning in Karnatak as in the rest of India imparting education was almost a private concern closely connected with religion itself—to quote one source Hieun Tsang the Chinese pilgrim, "The men love study and follow at the same time the teachings of honesty and truth. There are a hundred convents which contain nearly 5,000 devotees". This education, however, developed into the Gurukula system just before the Christian era and in mediaeval times it became part and parcel of the life of the province and almost a social obligation. Slowly but surely the prototype of the modern pubic school began to take its form and in certain villages the residents thought it their duty to maintain a school in the village temple or a separate school altogether. Activity reached its highest peak in the days of the Vijayanagar kings, when the public was always eager to give some donation or other to 'agraha' villages and when even the shepherds were cultured and educated.

With the Muslim invasion intervened a period of gloom and darkness to be followed by the private schools of the eighteenth century Guvathi Shalas.

For Noble Life

The author makes a few points which will set educationists thinking.

The educational system of the Dravidians, he avers, was in no way different from that of the Aryans and as such they were not backward. In ancient days, he points out, women in Karnatak were treated on the same footing as men and were often trained in military tactics and the use of weapons.

In mediaeval times too women received a liberal education accomplished ladies of the court being proficient in composing four kinds of poetry. During the next 800 years due to Muslim inroads the Kannada lady lost her freedom and came under the shackles of convention. For his concluding point the author states that in Karnatak education for the masses and classes existed throughout the ages and it was not till the end of the eighteenth century, when the people lost their provincial consciousness, that they lost the uniformity and comprehensiveness of their education. It was a hallmark of our culture that people even without formal education were able to appreciate the finer things of life, the educational motive being behind every social group activity in life. Education was thought to be necessary for living a noble life. The fact that this approach is so vitally necessary today speaks for itself. The wealth of information is certainly there. However the book, the reviewer thinks, will not make very interesting reading for non-academic men, because of its rambling style.

—P.D.

Everesters All

Two cat-buglars were noticed scaling a tall building in the city. The policeman on his night rounds accosted them. They boldly replied, they were "playing Hillary and Tensing".

Saving An Old Library

The Pilgrim Trust of America and the Essex County Council have combined forces to save the Plume Library at Maldon, Essex, which was bequeathed by Dr. Thomas Plume in 1704.

Containing first editions of Milton's *Paradise Lost* and *Paradise Regained*, and Spenser's *Faerie Queene*, as well as a copy of the rare Breeches Bible, the library will now be able to catalogue the collection and repair the damages of time.

Paper At 2 M.P.H.

It takes three tons of coal to make one ton of the paper used for printing Bibles. This kind of paper is not easy to obtain nowadays, and is produced at two miles an hour as against about 15 m.p.h. at which ordinary newsprint, like this paper, is produced.

Twenty of the biggest printing presses in the U.K. are engaged continuously in printing Bibles, many of them in languages with different characters; to the end of last year the Bible had been translated into 1,034 languages and dialects.

PREMCHAND'S NOVEL IN GUJARATI

'Rangbhoomi' Becomes 'Seva Ane Shoshan'

SEVA ANE SHOSHAN: By Sjt. Premchand. Translated by Sjt. Maneklal Joshi. Publishers: R. R. Sheth and Co. Princess Street Bombay-2. Price Rs. 8.

THE late Munshi Premchand was one of the most famous writers of Hindi. His short stories and novels had won admiration from reluctant critics and hearty applause from his enthusiastic readers. We may scoff at the didactic value of his writings to-day, but the consummate skill of the writer in characterization and story-telling is such that we are forced to read every book by Premchand that we can lay our hands on, and that book is read from the beginning to the end. The interest of the reader is sustained throughout the book and the author seems to do it apparently without any effort.

He is one of the finest exponents of the older school of novel-writing, and suffers from its short-comings. The characters of his novels are very lively indeed, but the plot and the moral teachings always come first. It is this trait in Premchand that has estranged him a little from the modern readers. Yet he remains a bright luminary on the literary firmament and any publication bearing his name is worth reading. You may disagree with his views but you cannot help enjoying his works. That is the secret of his success.

NEW NAME

'Seva ane Shoshan' is a translation in Gujarati of his well-known novel 'Rangbhoomi'. It is difficult to understand why this change in the title was thought necessary. For one thing it confuses the reader. It is very annoying to pick up a new book by your favourite author and then to discover that it is only an old dish served again under a new name. Secondly the original title explains much better the loose and wandering structure of the story and the scores of characters introduced in it. 'Seva ane Shoshan' tells too much about the novel beforehand and that should be considered a flaw in a title.

The translation is remarkably well done. Some adaptations of Hindi idioms are a little forced, but on the whole the translator has succeeded in introducing Premchand to Gujarati readers in the best possible manner.

LONG STORY

The story as already remarked is extremely long. The novel runs on to eleven hundred pages and although it's being divided into four parts saves it from being a cumbersome volume, nothing can save it from being dull at times. Premchand was greatly influenced by Gandhiji and inevitably the Gandhian way of living and thinking has found a sure foothold in his novels. In 'Seva ane Shoshan' the blind beggar Surdas steals the show. His honesty, love of truth, philosophy of life and thorough unselfishness make him almost a saint. His little railings and idiosyncrasies make him human and lovable. He also forms the connecting link between the main and the sub-plot of the novel.

The love-affair between Vinay and Sophia is exasperating because of its unconvincingness. Sophia especially is so unpredictable in all her actions and so glib in explaining them away with the help of philosophical nothings that readers themselves are as bewildered and annoyed as Vinay, the hero is. The way she chooses to exploit the affection of Mr. Clark in order to help Vinay shows how hollow is the moral pedestal on which she stands. She lectures too much. But that is a fault shared by all the major characters.

In fact, the way we can stand this constant lecturing is just another instance of the wizardry of Premchand's pen such is his power as a writer that he rivets our attention in spite of this handicap.

VAST CANVAS

He has selected a vast canvas for his art. A double plot with plenty of characters all teeming with life and idividuality, an intense preoccupation with all sorts of national problems,

(Continued On Page 20 Col. 2)

ECONOMIST PROBES INTO INFLATION

INFLATION: By Paul Einzig. Messrs. Chatto and Windus 1952. Pages 223. Price 12s. 6d. net.

PRICE is primarily a social indicator for the movement of available resources of the society into socially desirable channels. Money, as the medium of exchange, only does the job of accounting to maintain the balance between demand and supply.

This role of money would have worked smoothly only in a static society. In the ever progressing dynamic world we live in, however, money too assumes prejudices according to the overall social directives, depending upon the course of flow of resources, as also its rate. In exceptional circumstances, when this flow is forced in an unusual current, it changes the whole social pattern. The normal dispassionate distributive role of money then takes a new economic form which is of enormous social significance. Such a phenomenon causes what is known as inflation or deflation. The normal functions of money as a medium of exchanges, a unit of measurement, a store of value and a unit of deferred payment are all dislodged. In the resulting abnormal circumstances, there is distributive injustice. It is really a social phenomenon and only apparently a monetary phenomenon. The only palliative—not a perfect solution, be it noted—for this can be offered by a huge monetary and budgetary effort to stem the tide of this irregular current.

In terms of resources, inflation and deflation, which are, in fact, two aspects of the same problem, mean a reallocation of resources on the basis of the economic power classification. And, when this happens, the so-called normal free economy no longer remains either normal or free because of uncertainties in point of time. Values change in the movement of resources continuously and the entrepreneurial work changes its character into that of a gambler. Profits turn into windfalls, while losses are pushed where they are not deserved. Incentives yield place to a rash instinct to grab. These social and economic changes prove inevitably unhealthy and must end in universal retrogression. The Keynesian definition describes the distributive phenomenon more accurately. The anti-monetary school of critics of this particular view, however, forget the socio-economic aspect of money and over-emphasise other incidental aspects of the monetary process. From this start all differences regarding theories of inflation and deflation.

Dr. Paul Einzig, the author of "Inflation" is a recognised economist. He professes to be objective from the economic as well as from the political point of view, but succeeds in neither. There seems to be a strange admixture of the economist and the politician in him when he indicts Socialism as inherently inflationary and yet thinks that the prevailing conditions call for planning and control. It must not be forgotten that a centrally planned economy cannot wholly replace a 'free' economy. The complexities of economic forces involved are not just amenable to quota-fixations and consumption-controls which tend to lead economic resources into socially wasteful directions. Furthermore, there is the additional calamity of inflation under Socialism, according to Dr. Einzig himself.

REVISED VERSION

The strong prejudice of Dr. Einzig against the popular definition of inflation, "too much money chasing too few goods," is the outcome of his denial to money its proper social and economic role. What is called price inflation is, in fact, another facet of monetary inflation, money being the counterpart of goods and price being the value of goods expressed in terms of money. A confusion is likely to arise when the inflationary spiral is viewed at any one stage where price-phenomena are more dominant. But once the spiral is set in motion, prices and money are after each other, one continuously chasing the other. There can be no great objection, however, to the definition given by Dr. Einzig that "inflation is an expansionary trend of purchasing power that tends to be the cause, or to be effect of an increase of price-level" but, with due deference to the learned doctor, one cannot help saying that this "revised" version of the old definition is only old wine put into new bottles with the added attraction of superficial labels. Yet Dr. Einzig accuses the monetary school of staticism. That money plays a dynamic role is so obvious that it needs no stressing it. Dynamism is, indeed, innate in money.

Of special topical interest to the Indian reader of Dr. Einzig's book today is the chapter on inflationary taxation. The harmfulness of taxation policies followed in India is brought out clearly in this chapter.

Whether one agrees with the views expressed by Dr. Einzig or not, one cannot but concede that he deals with everyone of the different aspects of the problem of inflation and examines a number of methods to check the rising price levels. The various practical measures, monetary as well as non-monetary, individual and State, which he has suggested are calculated to save the ravages of the inflationary process, but the question is how many Governments have the requisite courage boldly to adopts these measures?

—R. V. MURTHY.

My Dear Sisters & Brothers,

THERE was a tinkling musical voice on the telephone... And I thought it must be somebody wishing to speak to my daughter .... But when Sheila took up the receiver, she found out that it was for me.....

Miss Diane Tanner, a student of the University of Minnesota, who has come from the United States of America to our country specially for studying the Balkan-ji-Bari, announced her arrival. She had been corresponding with me, and therefore, no formal introductions were necessary. We fixed up our meeting the next day, to chalk out her programme of knowing the Balkan-ji-Bari first hand.

She has since had several talks and discussions on the subject, and she has also seen practical work of the Balkan-ji-Bari units in Kalyan Camps, Kasarwadi, Vadgadi, Gratkopar, Grant Road, Agripada and Marine Drive. She has observed too the work at Bal Bhavan. And after completing Bombay, she would be visiting the Balkan-ji-Bari Centres at Gwalior, Agra, Delhi, Rohtak, Ghaziabad, Banaras, Patna, Calcutta and elsewhere.

In order to give an opportunity to Miss Tanner to meet the Balkan-ji-Bari Workers in Bombay and them to meet her, a tea party was arranged at the Annapoorna Cafeteria. Among those present on the occasion were Mr. Harry Barnes, American Vice Consul, Miss Sara Dilley, Librarian of the United States Information Service, Shri Ganpatishanker N. Desai, former Mayor of Bombay and ex-President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, and other prominent personalities.

A Feather In The Cap

Shri Shevak Bhojraj, Founder and General Secretary of the Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh, introducing Miss Diane Tanner to the guests, observed that it was a feather in the cap of the organisation that people from outside this country had started taking interest in it. He said that Miss Tanner was really trying to study the Balkan-ji-Bari seriously, and she gave first priority to this subject. He expressed the hope that with the growth of the Balkan-ji-Bari, it would come more in close contact with the child welfare agencies in all parts of the world.

Miss Nooru Peermahamed, editor, of "The Home and The World," a monthly magazine of the Balkan-ji-Bari, "for the promotion of national and international understanding", gave an idea of the work of the Balkan-ji-Bari carried on absolutely voluntarily by its several enthusiastic workers. Shri Ganpatishanker N. Desai, speaking on the occasion, observed that parents in India were unable to take enough interest in the welfare of their children, and so institutions like the Balkan-ji-Bari which did this work were a boon to the society.

Then rose Miss Diane Tanner to have her say. She explained that she was here under a scheme sponsored by the Student Project for Amity Among Nations, SPAN for short, to study the Balkan-ji-Bari movement and organisation. She said that she was much impressed by the work of the organisation, and with all that she had seen during the short period since her arrival here. She felt that India had the potentialities for achieving all that had been planned, and she hoped to tell the Americans, on her return, not only about the Balkan-ji-Bari but also what this wonderful country is really like.

Shri Dulabhji Khetani, President of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, presenting to Miss Tanner a badge of the organisation, explained its significance and the motto "Anand Aur Vikas'—i.e. 'Entertainment and Education." Shrimati Jayavati A. Kaji, General Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Balkan-ji-Bari, proposed a vote of thanks to the evening's chief guest and other guests. Then tea and refreshments were served, and Miss Tanner went round to meet and chat with every Balkan-ji Bari worker present at the function.

American Student To Study Bari Work

Miss Diane Tanner, a student of The University of Minnesota, who has come from the U.S.A. to our country specially for studying the Balkan-ji-Bari, speaking at a reception to her by the workers of the organisation in Bombay.

The Crow Flies

Like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, the cats and dogs of Laburnam Road, Hayes, Middlesex, recently forgot their battles in their common fear of a "monstrous crow, as black as a tar-barrel," which would suddenly fly down and attack them.

For months the crow terrorised the neighbourhood's dogs and cats, and many of them were afraid to leave their houses, but eventually the bird was caught by a representative of the People's Dispensary for Sick Animals. It was found to have an injured leg, which probably accounted for its bad temper, and taken to the Dispensary's sanatorium at Ilford.

This Kind World

A sailor is always a children's friend. Recently sailors from the cruiser 'Ceylon' befriended 20 Korean orphan children whom they found on what they took to be an uninhabited islet off the west coast of Korea.

The 20 little victims of the Korean war, with one woman, were huddled in a hut without a fire in a temperature below freezing point. The kiddies had hardly any clothes on their backs and two were ill. The sailors took a large quantity of their own clothing and food to the island, and while one party dressed the children another cut enough firewood to last them through the winter.

Many of the sailors had toys, sweets, and choclates which they had bought in Japan for their own children, but gladly gave them to the Korean orphans. Soon there was happy laughter in the hut from the now warmly clad youngsters as they and the sailors played before a roaring fire with the clockwork toys.

His Hobbies Help Children

Mr. Arthur Johnson, of Dingwall, Cromarty, is one of those interesting people who construct models of ships and aircraft inside glass bottles.

By way of a change he is now making a model of St. Paul's Cathedral out of 65,000 matches. When this job is completed he intends building a model sailing ship inside a flash-lamp bulb.

There is nothing rough and ready about the models he makes. His miniature aircraft go to an aircraft station and his matchstick windmills are master-pieces of detail. With tools of his own design he actually builds his ships inside the bottles.

For a change he sometimes makes dolls and does leather, wood, and tailring work. It is his spare time hobby and is Mr. Johnson's method of "Daein' guid turns." All profits from sales of his models he uses to help children in need.

No Candle For Handel

Charles Lamb was stone-deaf, and this verse which was auctioned with others recetly shows that he had no great opinion of musicians:

Some cry up Haydn, some Mozart,
Just as the whim bites. For my part,
I do not care a farthing candle
For either of them, nor for Handel.

Bronze Age Lady Unearthed

The oldest tombstone ever found in Denmark, of about 1800 B.C., came to light recently in a grassy islet in the north of the country.

The stone was part of the lid of a coffin, and it bore the so-called Sun Sign, a circle enclosing a cross, like a wheel with four spokes. In the coffin were the remains of a woman and a girl, and also of a man placed across their feet in a cramped position.

It is thought that the man was a slave who had been killed and buried with them as a human sacrifice to ward off disease from the rest of the community. The woman was evidently of high rank; she had worn a buckle as big as a saucer, a spiral ring, and a bracelet—all of bronze.

Afraid ... ...

Young Sammy, who had supposedly retired for the night, began calling downstairs that there was a spider on the ceiling of his room.

Nobody paid any attention, until Sammy's yells became more insistent, and then his mother called up to him: "Now, Sammy, you're not afraid of that spider!"

There was a short pause, and then from above came the response: "Then why am I standing out in the hall?"

Balkan-ji-Bari

Balkan-ji-Bari—Akhil Hind Balak Sangh is the children's own organisation, and children upto fourteen years, without the distinctions of caste, creed, colour or sex, are most welcome to join it as Primary Members. Boys and girls between fourteen and eighteen years can become its Companion Members. And elders wishing to work for the organisation and to help it monitarily can be enrolled as Associate Members, Sympathisers, Donors or Patrons.

Please send for the full particulars and enrolment forms of the Balkan-ji-Bari right now from Dada—"Gulistan," Khar—Bombay 21, mentioning your full name and address and age, and enclosing a one anna stamp for postage. If you are already a member, you may introduce it to your friends and let them join the organisation. Everyone feels proud of becoming a member of this "Great Brotherhood": What about you?

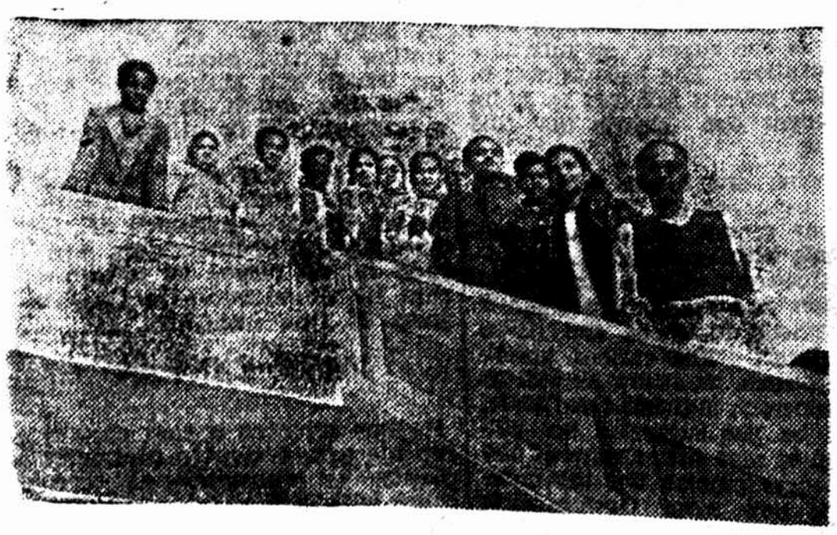
JAI HIND!

All Good Wishes from
Your loving
Dada

THEY MEET FOR PLAY AND STUDY

Members of Tardeo Balkan-ji-Bari Group.

SIGHT-SEEING



Bombay Balkan-ji-Bari workers snapped when on a tour at Delhi.

PREMCHAND'S NOVEL

(Continued from Page 19, Col. 5)

with a dab of philosophy thrown in — these are the materials with which he starts the work. And the result is a fine novel. In the hands of an ordinary writer it would have grown out of proportion but Premchand, in spite of all his seemingly lavish carelessness, practises artistic restraint where necessary. That has saved the novel.

Some of the characters are more like caricatures. But they are extremely amusing. Especially Mr. Ishwar Sevak might have stepped directly out of the pages of Dickens. The novel is packed with action and the story itself is interesting enough so that we may not wonder if one day we find that novel on our Indian screen. In fact this book will make an excellent scenario. It is a good mixture of all the ingredients which shower success on a motion picture. The characters are interesting enough to call forth the best acting ability of our stars.

Whether it may have a screen version or not, there is no doubt that it will please many Gujarati readers who have already read some short stories and novels by Premchand and are therefore asking for more like little Oliver Twist.

— D.G.P.

FLOATING ICE ISLANDS IN ARCTIC

Geophysicists' Exploration For Weather Station

BY ARTHUR P. CRARY and R. D. COTELL

IN 1952, scientific specialists spent months on one of three recently discovered large sheets of moving fresh-water ice in the Arctic Ocean to determine if it could be used as a site to supply reliable weather information from one of the large remaining areas from which observations are scarce. Two geophysicists connected with the project report on results.

The first information regarding the existence of ice islands was supplied by United States Air Force reconnaissance flights in the late summer of 1946. Regular weather flights over the Arctic Ocean had been started in July of that year. The radar observer on one of those missions pointed out a large mass, about 200 square miles in area, which at first appeared to be an island in the usual sense of the word. This object later was given the name of "T-1."

On subsequent flights the location of T-1 was seen to change, and it was concluded that it was no ordinary island but a huge floating sheet of ice. Its course was followed carefully for the next three years. During that time it travelled northeasterly from a point 300 miles north of Point Barrow, Alaska, to a point about 150 miles from the geographic pole; it then began a southward movement toward Ellesmere Island.

In the meantime, the crews making routine Arctic weather reconnaissance flights were instructed to search for other ice islands. In July 1950 two more floating islands were discovered in quick succession. They were designated "T-2" and "T-3." Island T-2 was located about 250 miles south of the pole. During the following winter it passed over the pole and headed toward Greenland. Its probable location in 1952 was the East Greenland area. If this mass of ice gets caught in the East Greenland Current, it is possible that its journey will be rapidly accelerated toward the North Atlantic shipping lanes. The island known as T-3 was discovered west of the point at which T-1 was first observed. It, too, followed a northerly course, later changing to southeasterly. In March 1952, it was located in the vicinity of Latitude 88 degrees North and Longitude 130 degrees West.

Biggest Of Three

In relative size T-1 was the largest of the three, and probably the oldest, as its surface was quite smooth. From aerial photographs the islands seemed to be characterized by an absence of sharp pressure ridges.

Instead, they appeared to consist of low rolling valleys and hills, 15 to 20 feet high and spaced about 200 yards from crest to crest. These smooth ridges seemed more pronounced on T-3. It was assumed that this island was younger and had passed through fewer cycles of the levelling process brought about by successive melting and freezing.

The desirability of landing on the ice islands became increasingly apparent to the people engaged in Arctic weather forecasting. The Arctic Ocean always had been one of the largest areas on earth from which observations were scanty. The ice islands appeared to be stable platforms free from danger of breakup and they were located in geographical areas which were entirely without continuous meteorological records. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph Fletcher, a pilot and trained meteorologist who was one of a group which ardently desired the establishment of a permanent weather station in the Arctic Ocean, obtained the support of the Alaskan Air Command and started to organize a small landing party. The drift course of T-3 and its probable future location made it the most desirable target for landing operations during 1951-1952.

Parachute Drop

In the interests of economy and the maximum utilization of personnel, the number of the island's proposed residents was limited to eight. Approximately 15 tons of equipment, most of it packed for parachute drop—the more delicate instruments to be landed by aircraft—were assembled. A C-47 of the 10th Air Rescue Service landed on T-3 March 19, 1952, with Major General Old of the Alaska Air Command, leading the party. Three men—Lieutenant-Colonel Fletcher, Kaare Rodahl of the Aeromedical Laboratory in Fairbanks and Captain Mike Brinegar, veteran polar navigator—remained on the island. Approximately a week later, Albert Crary of the Geophysics Research Directorate, Air Force Cambridge Research Centre, and Captain Paul Green, communication specialist, were flown there. They were followed soon by other supporting personnel, and the work of establishing a weather station progressed rapidly.

Three Jamesway shelters provided laboratory space, living quarters and kitchen facilities. Most of the equipment was stored under tarpaulin covers in snow caves. Quantities of drum stock—gasoline, oil and diesel fuel—were dropped by parachute. A small oil fired kitchen range was used for cooking, and heating was accomplished by various types of oil stoves and space heaters, which proved entirely adequate. Valuable information was obtained on the most suitable types of heaters, clothing, sleds, power generators and the like for such an operation.

Regular U.S. Government rations in cans, parachuted onto the island, served as an emergency food supply. A wide variety of canned goods and fresh meat provided the daily food requirements.

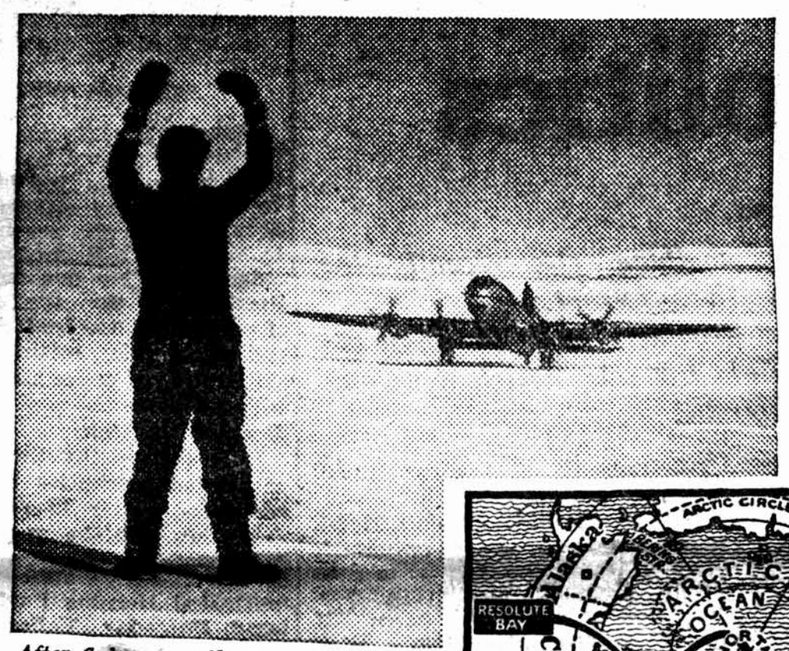
Meat and bread remained frozen as long as they were kept in the outdoor food locker, and virtually no spoilage resulted. During the first few weeks of the occupation, water for drinking and washing was obtained by melting snow. A better source of water was soon discovered, however. While drilling through the ice to obtain cores for strength and salinity analyses, an under-ice lake was discovered. Liquid water to a depth of eight feet was trapped under ice about eight feet thick. This source was located in a valley, and apparently resulted from the smelting of ice and snow during a preceding summer. During the warm season the valleys fill to a depth of several feet, and when the temperature falls the lake freezes from the top downward. The rate of freezing decreases with increasing ice cover above and soon slows to such an extent that the residual water remains liquid for long periods of time.

Weather Observation

The primary purpose of the ice island expedition was to supply regular and reliable weather information. Meteorological data are currently being collected by personnel of the U.S.A.F. Air Weather Service and reports are broadcast by radio every six hours. Also of great importance is the programme of scientific investigation being carried out by members of the Air Force Cambridge Research Centre.

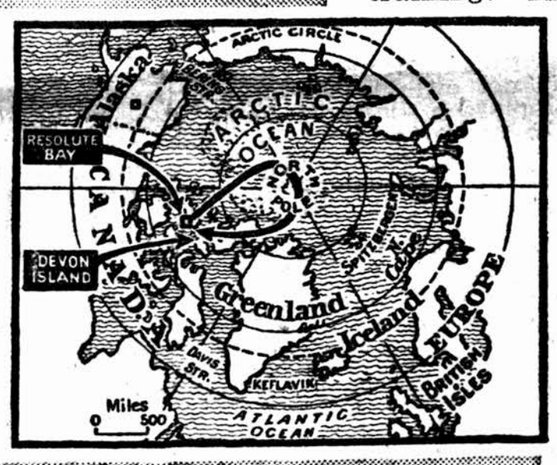
During the first three months of the island's occupation, more than 250 observations of the position of the

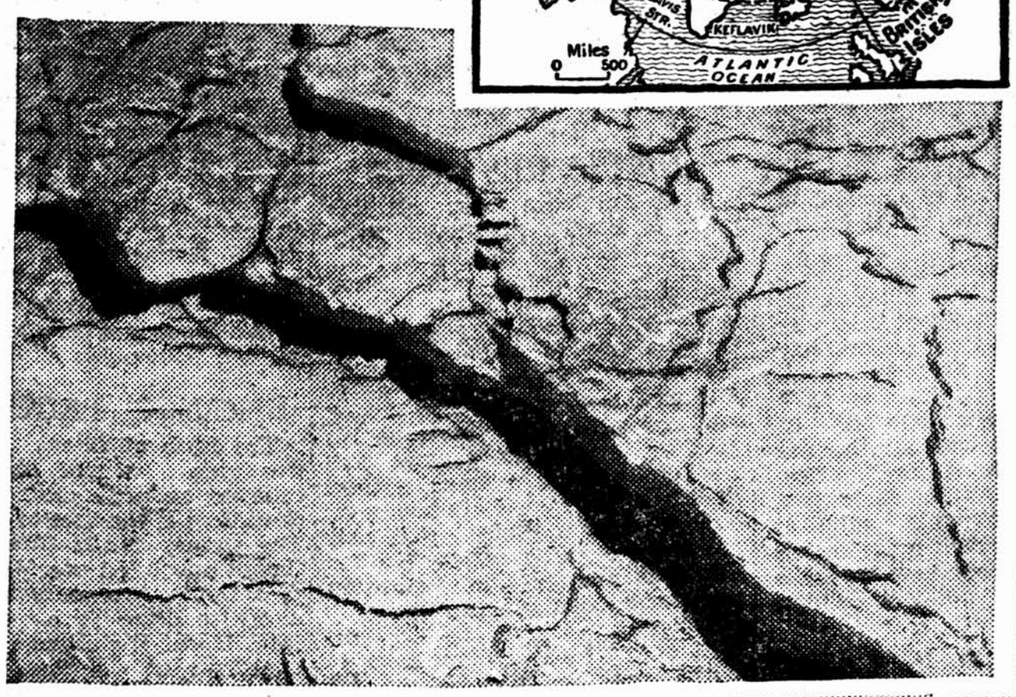
(Continued On Page 23. Col. 1)



After flying over the geographic North Pole one of the Hastings is guided to the refuelling point at the R.C.A.F. base at Resolute Bay.

(Right) *A map showing the route taken by the two Hastings during their flights over the North Pole.*





The crews of the two Hastings aircraft being briefed at Manby for their flight to Resolute Bay, via Iceland.

FLYING OVER THE NORTH POLE

Training Flights by R.A.F.

LONG distance navigational training flights carried out by aircraft of the Royal Air Force Flying College have taken students thousands of miles over desert and sea. Recently two Hastings aircraft of the College returned after flying over the ice-covered geographic North Pole. This was part of a training flight for students taking a specialist navigation course, all of them being skilled navigators undergoing postgraduate training. The Hastings aircraft each made two 11-hour flights over the North Pole from the Royal Canadian Air Force base at Resolute Bay, which lies within the Arctic Circle.

The four flights provided the students with practical training in high-latitude navigation. Using special techniques during the flights, the students gained valuable experience of long-range navigation over featureless areas where magnetic compasses are unreliable.

Altogether on the training flights from Britain to the North Pole and back these two Hastings aircraft covered a distance of over 10,115 statute miles. The aircraft were captained by Squadron Leader Archer and Flight Lieutenant Firmin. Two staff navigation instructors, together with ground crews and the students, made up the complement of each aircraft.

These students, on returning to their own units after completing their Navigation course at the Flying College, will be able to pass on their valuable knowledge to other personnel.

(Left) *This is how the North Pole area looked to the R.A.F. crews. Deep fissures are appearing in the thick ice-cap as the summer approaches.*

F/Lt. Tyson, a specialist navigator at the Flying College, holds a husky pup at the R.C.A.F. Base at Resolute Bay.

Digitized by financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 21 April, 2017

OUR DELHI LETTER

From Our Correspondent

LID OFF CORRUPTION IN SERVICES

At The Premiere

Peace Kanwal, Shyama and Chand Usmani snapped at the "premiere" of the picture Dil-E-NADAN.

Congressmen Cannot Escape Blame

NEW DELHI, By Air.

SERVICES AND UNEMPLOYMENT HAVE BEEN IN LIME-LIGHT DURING THE WEEK. THE ISSUE OF SERVICES WAS RECENTLY RAISED BY PROFESSOR SHRIMAN NARAIN AGARWAL. WRITING IN THE ECONOMIC REVIEW OF THE A.I.C.C. PROFESSOR AGARWAL PLEADED FOR THE ERADICATION OF CORRUPTION FROM THE SERVICES. HE WOULD ALSO LIKE THE MINISTERS "TO UNDERGO THE SAME PURIFICATION BY FACING IMPARTIAL TRIBUNALS, WHENEVER NECESSARY."

The Agra session of the All-India Congress Committee adopted a resolution, which, inter-alia urged that "the machinery of administration and in particular the Services should be reorganised with a view to deal effectively with the problems connected with the establishment of a Welfare State."

Here are some more quotes from Professor Agarwal's article:—

1. The work of successful implementation of the Five-Year Plan is suffering greatly because faith in the integrity and efficiency of the Services is sadly lacking.

2. The alien rulers had given India a "Steel Frame" which served their own purpose very well, but which is ill-fitted to undertake new and onerous task under a free and democratic government.

3. The British framed the Service rules with a specific purpose in view. They wanted to maintain and prop up the prestige of their officials by laying down rules and regulations in such a manner that the highest in the land could not touch even the lowest officer of their bureaucracy. If Officers have to become real servants of the people, these rules shall have to be revised thoroughly.

CORRUPTION

Some comments are necessary. Professor Agarwal has raised two basic issues. The first issue relates to honesty and efficiency of the Services and the second relates to "prestige" attached to a particular office. No one can question the demand for the eradication of corruption and inefficiency. But change of rules, setting up a special branch of police and a tribunal will not solve the problem or eradicate corruption.

It is noteworthy that all cases of alleged corruption recently investigated relate to post-independence era. All the so-called scandals relate to the period covered by the Congress rule. The Prefabricated Housing Factory, Hirakund, Damodar Valley, Jeep and Grenade episodes are the shadow marks on the Congress regime. It is true that some Servicemen are corrupt. But what about the Ministerial accountability?

What action Professor Agarwal has proposed against the Union Ministers responsible for wanton squandering of tax-payer's money say on Housing Factory, on Hirakund, on Damodar Valley and on Ganga Barrage investigations. The Public Accounts Committee in its report on Hirakund levelled charges against certain officials. The Minister in-charge has described the report as an over-drawn picture. And who have been hugging to their bosom the officers criticised by the Congressmen or the Public Accounts Committee— None but the Honourable Ministers.

STRANGE PROCEDURE

The issue of financial control has been referred to in these columns on more than one occasion. Here is the case to the point. The former Works Minister, Mr. Gadgil appointed one Mr. Gulhati as a Deputy Secretary in his Ministry in order to cut down red tape. Under the scheme, the then chairman of the then Central Water Irrigation Navigation Commission, Mr. A. N. Khosla was required to submit his cases to Mr. Gulhati. Mr. Khosla was also an ex-officio Additional Secretary in the Works Ministry to whom Mr. Gulhati was required to submit the cases of Mr. Khosla, the then chairman of Central Water Irrigation Navigation Commission for approval. In other words, Mr. Khosla decided his own cases. This short circuiting was done contrary to all rules and against the advice of some members of "Steel Frame." Why blame the Services when Ministers overrule them in defiance of the well-established rules?

Here is another case from Delhi. Many refugees have erected unauthorised structures. Many others are in unlawful occupation of premises. Prosecutions are launched against these law-breakers. They promptly reach some Minister or other, the moment law is enforced against them. The Minister intervenes. Law proceedings are stayed and the official responsible is humiliated. The result is disastrous. It opens the door for corruption. Knowing that law will not be enforced, petty officers line their pockets on the understanding that they would not make a report to the authorities concerned. Administration is riddled with cases of Congressmen interfering with course of justice. Chief Ministers of the States issue periodical warnings to Congressmen against such interference. But hardly the ink is dry on the warning than they themselves oblige some of their favourites.

SET AN EXAMPLE

The Screening Committee of the A.I.C.C. had detailed lists of charges against almost all the candidates seeking elections. How many charges have since been investigated? None. It will fill a large-size room, if the letters of recommendations for import and export licenses from Congressmen were filed for scrutiny say, by the Tax Investigation Commission. Then again, Mr. Laik Ali with his family was allowed to escape to Pakistan. The public has yet to know what action was taken against people who facilitated his escape.

It is perfectly correct to say that corruption in the lower ranks has increased to unimaginable proportions since independence. It is impossible to get anything done without greasing the palm. This corruption can be eradicated only if Congressmen can set an example themselves. The debt this country owes to the Services is not yet realized. It will be realised, if eminent men, like Professor Agarwal visit, say Indonesia. Unlike the British, the Dutch did not train Indonesians in the art of administration. When they left, they took the Services with them. The result was an administrative chaos. British, on the other side, handed over India as a running concern with fully trained servicemen.

The question, however, is why are the Congressmen so anti-Services. The answer is obvious. Firstly, they see in them their oppressors of yesterday. Secondly the majority of Servicemen still abide by rules and regulations and do not dance to the whims and fancies of Congressmen.

Thirdly, there has been a talk of reforming the education system for the last fifty years. Congressmen in office since September 2, 1946, have had plenty of tonsil exercise over the plans to reshape the system of education. Meanwhile, there has been regular flow from the countryside into the urban educational institutions. The Government on the one side is manufacturing literate unemployed and, on the other side is talking of solving the problem. This is the policy of drift. It will not solve the problem of unemployment.

Red Intrigues In Kashmir Politics

By O. P. SARAF,
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KASHMIR seldom fails to hit the headlines. If not for anything else recently the unfortunate death of Dr. Mookerjee put Kashmir in the forefront.

Political life in this State is so confused that often it bewilders even the most astute of critics. In this article an attempt is made to explain the role which the Communists are playing to make the confusion worse confounded.

NOTWITHSTANDING the categorical assertion by Kashmir's second-in-command, Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd, that only enemies of the country are indulging in rumour-mongering regarding dissensions in the ranks of the National Conference — the State's ruling party—such enemies are to be found strangely enough nowhere except in some of the leading lights of the same party.

And they are none else but the Communists who have overnight changed loyalty from Sheikh Abdullah to the Bakhshi, justifying it by emphasizing that they could not carry the Sheikh any further towards the State's accession to India and that the Bakhshi has agreed to fill the gap. In fact, the Bakhshi remains where he has been all along: he means it when he says that it is an article of faith with the National Conference to accept Sheikh Abdullah as 'our only leader'.

REDS' OBJECTIVE

Then, what are the Communists after? Kashmir Communists, perhaps like their fellow-beings elsewhere, have never politically been a very honest lot. Everybody here knows that it has so far been their earnest endeavour to keep Sheikh Abdullah constitutionally as far away as possibly from India and thus make easy the attainment of Independent Kashmir. In it, they did not even hesitate at times to use the Sheikh and some of his highly educated colleagues against his less-educated Deputy the Bakhshi, by accusing the latter with more pro-India leanings.

But, Independent Kashmir also proved to be a double-edged razor. It could bring into being not only an outpost of the U.S.S.R. but also make the Valley as well a U.N. administered territory. Indeed, a master pulse-reader of his people, the Sheikh was quite shrewd to realise it. He refused to oblige one at the cost of others. Recent prolonged Stevenson-Abdullah talks had in fact found the Kashmir Communists caught in their own net of Independent Kashmir, necessitating a change in their local policy.

They were thus offended. And anybody not dittoing the party line or playing the party game is to be regarded as an enemy. But they were not yet strong enough to come into open conflict with Sheikh Abdullah. Not that they lack the will. But absence of good leadership is their real problem. They have adopted, therefore, a path of least resistance. They accepted Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. with all that he has stood for as their new leader in place of the Sheikh. The Bakhshi no doubt is never bargaining. He yields to a yielding enemy and crushes a good counsel with the slightest difference of opinion. He feels he is capable of delivering the goods all alone.

What do Communists hope to achieve through this alliance. Obviously their first object is to whisper to the frustrated common man that they are able to coerce Sheikh Abdullah who is to be shown really responsible for his economic plight and all the misdeeds of the Government. However, in order to make their Anti-Sheikh viewpoint quite mild—in conformity with their organisational strength and the new pro-India line—they made Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. their leader.

'MY WORD IS LAW'

The second, equally if not more important, benefit that they want to draw from the fresh union is to be explained by the fact that within next few months, the three-yearly elections to the National Conference committees are going to be held throughout the State.

It is also known that the Bakhshi is also a true follower of his master in one significant respect: none of them has any regard for the constitutional proprieties. With a constitution or without it, they must be accepted as National Conference High Command.

"My word is law" Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. has told party workers times without number. And he is a plain-speaking gentleman. It is simply impossible to hold an office in the National Conference without the goodwill of the Bakhshi. And the Communists want to capture power in National Conference for next three crucial years to come.

Why has Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. fallen a prey to the Communist designs? First, because he is so simple. Secondly, his conscience remains clear inasmuch as he has not bargained with them. It is apparently not his fault that the Communists, at the back of their new leader, should confuse public opinion by continuing to harp upon Abdullah-Bakhshi differences. The Bakhshi, on his part, has already given a direct lie to such propaganda without, of course, naming the 'culprits' who have now become so obliging to him on his face and whose displeasure, therefore, he does not want to incur.

ABDULLAH'S ROLE

What difference does all this make to Sheikh Abdullah? Nothing, at least the Sheikh appears to think, for two reasons. First, like Pandit Nehru, he is a mass leader within his small jurisdiction. He is capable of making most effective direct appeal to Kashmir Muslims, men and women, young and old alike. His party is his creation. People in general also seem to believe, perhaps rightly, that his colleagues—Communists—more than anybody else, and not he, are really responsible for the numerous acts of omission and commission of his regime.

Secondly, so long the Communists accept his lieutenant as their leader and the Bakhshi on his part, considers it an article of faith to recognise the Sheikh as the leader, it matters little what Communists tell a man-in-the-street.

And, finally, if Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. betrays Sheikh Abdullah, the Sheikh knows that he can do it at his own peril.

This will only bring the Communists their much-coveted prize, i.e., elimination of the Bakhshi. Both the Sheikh and the Communists could then come nearer each other. After all, the Sheikh has so far really not done anything anti-Red.

What, however, both Sheikh Abdullah and Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. in their anxiety to prove the worth of their exceptional personal virtues—former's quality of mass leadership and the latter's sweeping personality—appear to forget is that by allowing their separate individual exploitation by a third party instead of themselves unitedly forging ahead on certain well-defined principles and procedure, they will be only heading towards self-extermination—one following the other. It may be that emergence of a new force in the future may take upon itself the task of checking such unprincipled trends in the public life of Jammu and Kashmir at this critical juncture of the State's history, but it will be too great a tragedy if Sheikh Abdullah and Bakhshi Ghulam Mohd. serve to betray the cause of democracy and socialism in this State!

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